FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XXXV.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1852. [NO. 1825.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

...a annum, if paid in advance; ... paid during the year of sub... $3 00 after the year has ...

The Semi-Weekly Observer ... in advance; $4 50 if paid ... of subscription; or $5 00 ... year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents ... the first, and thirty cents for each ... Yearly advertisements ... rates, at reasonable rates. Ad... requested to state the number of ... for they will be continued till ... and charged accordingly.

... to the Editors must be post-paid.

MR. FILLMORE AND THE COMPROMISE.

The following remarks were made by ... of Maryland, in a discussion ... took place in the United States ... on the 13th inst.:

Mr. Hale. I do not rise at all for the ... into the debate just ... by the honorable senator from ... [Mr. Hale.] My object ... justice to one who was ... as at one time, but who is ... speak for himself. I re... President of the United States ... from consulted that Mr. ... with the presiding officer of ... the expectation that the ... reference to the compro... might be thrown upon him, ... to act against them. The ... that he had prepared ... which he had assigned the ... for that vote. I thought this ... very surprising, because I well ... that at the time when it was ... I said that the fate of the ... might have depended upon the ... of the presiding officer of the ... and an interview with Mr. Fill... I advised him, believing, as I ... the peace of the country depended ... something being done, to be ... on the same ticket with General ... I advised him to go to Georgia ... broke a personal appointment ... his opposition to the compro... and, rather than to pass ... said to me that his presence ... with General Taylor would not ... to injure him in the estimation ... the friends of the measures him... and therefore for a moment ... was any thing in the ... sources I heard them. I ... President himself, and stated ... these rumors concerning him ... and asked him whether ... foundation for them. He ... to say here in my place, or ... on an opportunity should ... more was utterly false; ... that he was in favor of the ... sures during the whole ... were being discussed here ... a period of time, if they ... be decided by his vote, ... have voted in favor of ...

HOMESTEAD BILL.—The iniquity ... modifications is strongly ... National Intelligencer, as ...

... universal largess of the ... all landless comers was ... a vote of almost two to ... is true, but far less of a ... than was anticipated. Who ... stood by brave men, in a ... the House is to biennial ... chance to vote against a ... a donation from the ... that is the true end and ob... to the amount of Hun... Millions of Dollars, to persons ... from whatever cause arisi... ground of title to it? ... equalize a measure, ... an unwise prodigality ... so certain, as like effect ... to convert this Republic ... despotism or an an... equalize a measure as ... the strongest nerves could ... Representative of the People to ... danger to the Republic ... rended to the People to ... A crisis which is ... fate of the Republic—we ... immediately, of course, but ... is presented by the pass... House of Representatives of ... the Nation of the Domain ... its credit and its pow... accomplished by turn... the legitimate and im... for the public good, which ... in the city, neglected for ... months of the Session. ... to the Senate with a ... than any that has ever ... in the history of this ... For who does not see that ... the entering wedge to fur... possession of the public ... who does not see that— ... once exhausted by these ... —the next thing in ... the distribution of the land... landowners among those ... not enough to satisfy ... the conceits and conse... follow in the train of such ... These gentlemen who ... sure, we are satisfied, fear ... pieces. But he who has ... of them must have ... Republics of old with ... and in a sense entire... in which they were ... ancestors, who, in ... Government of the Republic, ... party, and restricted its grants ... of power, with a determined purpose to guard it from the errors and corruptions which led to their downfall.

"We cannot conclude these few remarks without directing the attention of our readers to the fact, that a bill of this consequence was passed by a vote which shows that some *seventy* members were either absent, or, being present, did not vote upon the question."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1852.

BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Fayetteville was held on the 17th inst.

Messrs. John D. Starr, James Kyle, Charles Benbow, Avon E. Hall, H. L. Myrover, Thos. S. Lutterloh, E. J. Lilly, A. A. McKethan and J. W. Pearce were elected Directors for the ensuing year.

At a meeting of the Directors on the 18th inst, John D. Starr, Esq was unanimously re-elected President of the Bank, and all the other officers were re-elected.

ODD FELLOWSHIP.—There was quite a muster of the members of this mystic association on Tuesday last, on the occasion of an address delivered by Col. Walter L. Steele, a distinguished member of the Order from Rockingham, who had consented to officiate in that capacity at the request of Cross Creek Lodge of this place.

The Address was admirably well written, abounding with correct sentiments and apt illustrations, and presenting the objects of the Association in a light in which its many acts of benevolence to the sick, the poor, the widow and the orphan, would seem fairly to entitle it to be viewed. One having neither time nor opportunity to become a member of such an institution, might well exclaim, on hearing Col. Steele, almost thou persuadest me to become an O.D. Fellow!

The Oration was delivered in the Baptist Church, whose Choir discoursed sweet music in opening and closing the services.

WHIG MEETING IN COLUMBUS.—At a meeting of the Whigs of Columbus, held in Whiteville on the 10th inst., resolutions in favor of Fillmore, Graham and Kerr, were unanimously adopted. And on motion of J. A. Mallsby, Esq., the following additional resolution was also unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That between Millard Fillmore and Winfield Scott, Millard Fillmore *is the first choice and only choice* of the Whigs of Columbus.

MR. FILLMORE IN NEW YORK.—The Whigs of the Buffalo District in New York, (Mr. Fillmore's home,) have elected a Delegate to the National Convention favorable to his nomination.

So likewise have the Whigs of the Orleans District.

GEORGIA.—A Washington writer in the New York Commercial says that he learns that effective measures have been recently taken to secure the representation of the Georgia Whigs in the Baltimore Convention.

MISSISSIPPI.—We are rejoiced to know that the Whigs of Mississippi have determined to be represented in the National Whig Convention. The Whig State Convention assembled at Jackson on the 3d inst., adopted a series of appropriate resolutions and appointed 21 delegates to the Baltimore Convention.

Among the resolutions adopted, we find the following:

That Millard Fillmore, the approver of the Compromise which saved the Union, is, before all others, our first choice as a candidate for the Presidency. He has been tried, and is well approved for ability and entire good faith as Executive head of the Union; for wisdom in the administration of national affairs in times of excitement and difficulties; for zeal in the maintainance of the supremacy of the Constitution and the Laws, the integrity of the Union and the rights of the States; and a disinterested singleness of purpose, and a broad, conservative, national spirit, worthy of the earlier days of the Republic.

That the Whigs of Mississippi will support no man as a candidate for the Presidency or Vice Presidency who has not stood by, and does not stand by, the compromise, out and out, and "regard it and stand by it with unalterable determination as a final settlement and adjustment of the measures involved in it."

That John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, is the first choice of the Whigs of Mississippi for the office of Vice President.

That the wise maxims of Washington respecting the foreign policy of this country, which have been practically illustrated in the Administration of President Fillmore, ought ever to guide the Federal Government in its intercourse with foreign nations.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—The Daniel Webster arrived at New York on Monday, with 305 passengers and $400,000 in specie.

The Illinois arrived on the following day, with $1,500,000 in specie.

ELECTORS.—The Hon. James C. Dobbin was appointed by the Locofoco Convention, Elector for the State at large. Two assistant electors for each District were also appointed.

THE HOMESTEAD BILL.—The most important of the provisions of Mr. Johnson's Homestead Bill as it passed the House are as follows:

Any person who is the head of a family and a citizen of the United States, or any head of a family who became a citizen of the United States prior to Jan. 1st 1852 as required by the naturalization laws, shall, from and after the passage of this act be entitled to enter free of cost 160 acres of vacant and unappropriated public lands.

All persons making application for lands under this act, shall make affidavits that they are not the owners of any land at the time of application and have not disposed of land to obtain the benefit of the law.

No patent shall be issued until the expiration of five years from the date of entry, when upon proof of continued residence and cultivation, the person making such entry shall acquire an absolute title.

Any person now a resident of any one of the States or Territories, and not a citizen of the United States, but who at the time of making such application for the benefit of this act shall have filed a declaration of intention as required by the naturalization laws of the United States, and shall become a citizen of the same before the issuance of the patent, as made and provided for in this act, shall be placed upon an equal footing with the native-born citizens of the United States.

The lands acquired under the provisions of this act are not to be held liable for debts contracted prior to the issuance of the patent.

Such are the principle features of this gigantic scheme for the robbery of the old States, which has passed the House of Representatives by a majority of fifty. About *seventy-five* Representatives dodged the vote; among them the whole Locofoco delegation from this State. What think the Democracy of their Representatives? Will they endorse their nonsection? Will they uphold in office men who for years have opposed the distribution of the proceeds of these lands among all the States, but who dare not record their votes in opposition to giving them to a few?

DEFENDING SOUTHERN RIGHTS.—The entire Locofoco delegation from this State, Messrs. Ashe, Daniel, and Venable, all Southern Rights men *par excellence*, were absent from the House when the Homestead Bill was passed. They thus assisted not only in robbing the South and the old States of millions of acres of valuable land, but in transferring the same amount to the already powerful free States of the Northwest. But these gentlemen who thus surrender the interests of their constituents to the dictation of party, who thus allow the power of the abolitionists to be increased indefinitely, without a word or vote against it, will doubtless continue to be lauded as sound, by those who denounce Southern Whigs as traitors to their section!

A PATRIOTIC VIRGINIAN.—Col. Fayette McMullen, a Locofoco Representative from Virginia, voted for the Homestead bill, which is designed to rob the old States of their property and their population. He defends his vote by saying that he wished to induce the laboring and industrious population to quit the State in order to break down the "swell head aristocracy of Virginia!" We suppose Col. McMullen has no intention of migrating, as he evidently does not belong to the "industrious" class.

Were our Representatives actuated by the same motive in dodging?

NULLIFICATION DEFEATED.—The House of Representatives of Massachusetts has rejected the bill entitled "an act to protect personal liberty," which was previously passed by the coalition of Locofocos and abolitionists in the Senate. The bill was introduced to nullify the fugitive slave law.

DEMOCRATIC RESPECT FOR THE PEOPLE.—From the Graham Democrat, published on the day of the meeting of the late Locofoco Convention, we extract the following paragraph:

"The Delegates have their instructions and are too good Democrats to refuse to carry them out. There will be no dodging, no hesitating—no equivocation as was the case in the late Whig Convention.

Gov. Reid will be re-nominated by acclamation, for Governor, and Buchanan and Strange recommended to the Baltimore Convention as the choice of North Carolina, for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. The Democracy from the mountains to the seaboard, with almost unparalleled unanimity have *willed it*, and the convention will not hesitate in carrying out their wishes."

The Convention did not allude to Mr. Buchanan, except in *condemnation*. The people with "unparalleled unanimity *willed* his nomination," and the delegates with their usual respect for the will of the "dear people," passed a resolution condemning a protective tariff, for which Mr. Buchanan voted!

ANOTHER DODGE.—The Locofoco Convention of Arkansas has followed the example of the Locofocos in other States, and treated the Compromise with silent contempt.

The Convention *rejected* resolutions in favor of Gen. Cass and adopted resolutions in favor of Douglass or Buchanan.

THE LOCOFOCO CONVENTION.—This body adjourned on Friday last, after renominating Gov. Reid and adopting a platform which we shall publish in our next.

The Standard says that there were 12 counties represented in the Convention, by more than 100 delegates. The Register says that there were 29 counties *actually* represented, by less than 100 delegates, of whom 30 were from Wake. The *modus operandi* was as follows.

Mr. Holden, editor of the Standard, represented *six* counties, and is counted as *six* delegates! Mr. Dick represented *four*, and Mr. Wesley Jones (a standing proxy) *three*. Add these 13 counties to the 29 actually represented, and we have the Standard's 42.

No wonder that the Convention was "numerous and harmonious." As the Register remarks, the "*six*" Holdens agreed very well! So did the "*four*" Joneses and the "*three*" Dicks!

"The Whig party practised *deception* in the elections of Harrison and Taylor."—*Reuther's Speech in the Locofoco Convention.*

Perhaps Mr. Reuther has forgotten that he was an ardent supporter of Gen. Harrison in 1840, and that he was one of the leaders of the Whig party at the very time when the alleged *deception* was practised. Why didn't he expose it?

COMPETENT TEACHERS.—In his address to the Locofoco Convention on taking the chair, Mr. McRae of Wilmington said:

"That our Whig brethren have determined to amend their manners in this particular (abuse of opponents,) and to *follow the example* we have set them *of politeness and courteous deportment*, attests that our teachings have not been in vain."

It is not necessary for us to refute this unfounded assertion. The Locofocrators in the Convention have saved us that trouble, as the following extracts from their speeches published by the Raleigh Register will show:

1. "The Log Cabins of 1840 were used to *gull* the honest people of the Country. [*Dick.*]

2. "When the Whigs got into power, they *glutted* upon the spoils of office." [*Dick.*]

3. "The State has been *degraded* and humiliated by one of her Senators, lending himself to the avowed purposes of the enemies of the South.—[*Saunders.*]

4. "Gen. Taylor had not talent enough to make a respectable Justice of the Peace. There had never been a President so wholly incompetent to manage the Government.—[*Dick.*]

5. "Of all parties that ever existed, none had been so characterized by *deception* and *corruption* as the Whig."—[*Dick.*]

THE WHIGS OF MASSACHUSETTS.—We are glad to see that the Whigs of this State, actuated by a National spirit, are unwilling to join the Locofocos in their crusade against the Compromise and the rights of the South. A private letter from Boston to a Whig member of Congress, says:

"The Whigs are opposed to having the Compromise measures disturbed. We were opposed to part of them when they were under discussion, and particularly to the fugitive slave law in the form in which it passed; yet, believing that they cannot be repealed or amended, they desire that they should not be brought into our elections, but that all excitement and agitation should cease and the country have rest, so that a truly kind and brotherly feeling should grow up among Americans in all parts of the country."

That is the proper spirit, and is what we had a right to expect from the constituents of Daniel Webster.

The action of the Whigs of the Legislature, also, in rejecting the following resolution, plainly shows the position of the Whigs of Massachusetts. The resolution is:

"Resolved, That the act of 1850, known as the fugitive slave law, is opposed alike to the doctrines of christianity and to the fundamental maxims of free government; that it is unconstitutional, unjust, and oppressive; and that it ought to be speedily and forever repealed."

Upon motion by a Whig, this was indefinitely postponed, (rejected.) Every Whig, with *three* exceptions, voted to postpone. Every Locofoco and Freesoiler, except *six*, voted *against* the rejection.

An immense amount of public land has been given to the new States for purposes unknown to the constitution, during the present Session of Congress. A profuse liberality overstepping all rational bounds of prudence, seems to be the order of the day. The most valuable portion of our public lands will soon be squandered unless the reckless extravagance which rules at Washington City is arrested. The people should look to these things before it is too late.—*Graham Democrat.*

The Democrat would have acted with more fairness if it had informed its readers that this "reckless extravagance" is the work of a Locofoco Congress.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

May 20—Steamer Evergreen, with goods for Cook & Johnson, R M Orrell, S J Hinsdale, J H & J Martine, H & E J Lilly, A H Whitfield, A A McKethan, J D Williams, C P Mallett, G S Deming, P P Johnson, Lawrence & Troy, Willkings & Co, S T Hawley & Son, J D Dove, C S Johnson, E J Hale & Son, A W Steel, D & W McLaurin, J Brambart.

SOUTHERN PINE *vs.* NORTHERN OAK.—In the midst of a speech of Mr. Badger in the Senate on the Collins steamers, a question arose as to the kind of timber of which they were built:

Mr. Mallory of Florida said, I will say this: that every ship that I ever had an opportunity to know anything about, that was built under naval direction, is planked with oak plank. The Collins steamers are planked with pine; if not, then they have been officially misrepresented. The timber of our naval vessels are of live oak; the timbers of the Collins steamers are a mixture of live oak, locust, and pine.

Mr. Badger. Be it so. I would then ask the senator from Florida [Mr. Mallory] one question. He says these steamers are planked with pine. Are they not planked with southern pine?

Mr. Mallory. Certainly.

Mr. Badger. Enough said. Southern pine is a great deal better than northern oak. [Laughter.]

Mr. Mallory. All that I can say is, that it has not been so considered by the naval authorities of the country, for they have taken oak in preference.

Mr. Badger. Then I am happy to see that they are coming round now in that respect.

Mr. Hale. Since the passage of the Compromise.

Mr. Badger. I am for southern pine instead of northern oak.

MARRIED,

At the residence of Jos. H. Pool, Esq., in Pasquotank county, on the 6th instant, by the Rev. E. M. Forbes, Mr. JOHN MOORE, of La., to Miss MARY VIRGINIA PROCTER, of Elizabeth City.

On Upper Little River, on the 13th inst., Mr. EDMUND O. QUIRE to Miss MERCER, daughter of Bryant Messer, Esq.

Long may love their union bless,
And fill life's cup with happiness.—[*Com. Carolinian copy.*

DIED,

Near Lumberton, on the 16th instant, Mrs. MARY BAKER, relict of the late Hector Baker, aged about 80 years. The deceased was a native of Scotland, but for many years resided in Robeson county, where she was extensively known as one of the first of women. She was long a member of the Presbyterian church, possessing the heart of a devoted christian, which constantly gloared with friendship, hospitality and neighborly affection. She could not be otherwise than universally beloved by all who knew her. Although her life was indulged to extreme old age, her death has made a chasm that will never be filled in that vicinity. With a vast concourse of friends she has left a large family that can never cease to lament their loss. [*Communicated.*

In Robeson county, on Saturday last, Mrs. AMANDA LOVE, consort of Daniel Love.

Wheeler's Patent Improved Railway Chain Horse Power and Overshot Thresher and Separator.

THE subscriber takes this method of saying to farmers and others of North Carolina, that he has been appointed the General Agent, by the manufacturers, Messrs. Wheeler, Melick & Co. of Albany, N. Y., for the sale of the above Machines, and that he is prepared to fill all orders at Albany prices—adding only the charge of transportation. These Machines were used in Randolph county the past season, and gave universal satisfaction.

The two-horse Machines will thresh from 125 to 200 bushels of Wheat per day, and the one-horse Machines from 75 to 125 bushels per day.

Albany prices: Two-horse or double Machines, with fixtures complete, $145. One-horse ditto ditto, $120.

All Machines sold by me warranted to give satisfaction, or they may be returned.

Persons desirous of having these Machines should send their orders early, to enable him to furnish them in due time.

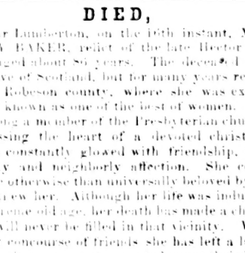
Address the subscriber, "Troy's Store, N. C."
J. B. TROY.
March 10, 1852. 75*tf

THE subscriber takes this method of informing those interested in machinery and improvements that he has taken down his old Foundry and built a new one. He has now a moulding floor of 1600 square feet, and is putting up a new Furnace and Crane, together with other machinery, which will enable him to make Castings of the largest description. He has connected in business with him, J. BOLINGER of Pennsylvania, a thorough millwright, which enables us to give complete drawings and specifications, together with the actual cost of all machinery usually made in an establishment of this kind.

H. G. HALL.
March 6, 1852. 71*tf

☞ The business of the concern will be conducted under the name and style of HALL & BOLINGER.

John H. & J. Martine,



Coppersmiths, Tin Plate and, Sheet Iron Workers,

TAKE this opportunity of informing their friends and patrons, that they continue the above business in all its various branches, and are prepared to manufacture, at short notice, Turpentine Stills and Worms of all sizes; Copper Steam Pipes and Smoke Stacks for Steam Engines; Hatters' Plank and Dye Kettles; Cotton Factory Cans with Patent Hoops and Factory work. Also, Roofing, and Gutters and Leaders put up in town or country, on as favorable terms as can be had in this State.

We also manufacture and keep on hand a large assortment of Plain and Japanned Tin Ware, Stoves and Stove Pipe, to which we invite the attention of dealers and others.

Having in our employment competent workmen, and one of the partners having served a regular term at the above business, we hope to give satisfaction and to merit a share of public patronage.

Fayetteville, March 14, 1852. 73*3m

Grand Royal Arch Chapter
OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE next Annual Meeting of this body will be holden in this town, on Monday the 7th day of June next. Subordinate Chapters are required to send Delegates and Returns.

H. P. RUSSELL, Grand Sec'y.
Wilmington, March 31, 1852. 79*tm

FOR SALE.

A second-hand PIANO, in good repair. A bargain may be had. Apply to
L. H. WHITAKER.
May 8. 80-3t*

WASHINGTON
Livery Stables,
Hay St., opposite the Methodist E. Church,
Fayetteville, N. C.

THE Proprietors of this Establishment have recently added largely to their already fine stock of Horses and Vehicles. Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them the past year, they humbly beg a continuance of the same.

JOHN J. PHILIPS.
ROBERT WOOTEN.
Jan'y 31, 1852. 65*tf

MASONIC INSTITUTE,
GERMANTON, N. C.

IN advertising our Institution, we do not intend to hold out inducements which cannot be realized. Contrary to many educational enterprises of these latter days, we are resolved *not* to humbug the community by pretending to what we are not. If liberal expenditures of labor and money can avail to place our Institution on an eminence that few can boast, *it shall be done.* One session has just closed, and our highest expectations have been more than accomplished.

EDIFICE, ETC.

The Edifice is a large brick building, comprising 7 apartments, the largest of which is used for the School Room, and will accommodate 82 students, *each one* provided with *a chair and desk.* The other 6 are appropriated to Recitations, to the Library, Museum, Laboratory and Principal's Study. The yard is tastefully enclosed, and is adorned with 18 flower mounds of various sizes, which are cultivated by the young gentlemen in the hours of recreation.

LABORATORY, LIBRARY, ETC.

The Lodge has ordered from Boston a superior set of Philosophical and Chemical apparatus, to cost not less than $500. Lectures will be given in the Laboratory before all the students during November. A Library of upwards of 600 vols., the greater part of which are new books, will be opened weekly for the benefit of the students. Our Museum cases already show above 400 different mineralogical and geological specimens. Lectures in mineralogy and geology will be delivered in October.

SESSION, TERMS, ETC.

The next session will open June 20th, and continue 27 weeks. Terms per *Scholastic year*, in the lowest branches of English $14; in the more advanced $20; and the classics $30.—Several of our best families have opened boarding houses, and will furnish excellent board, washing, fuel, lights, rooms and servants' attentions for $6 per month. Germanton is located in a high region of country, and is very healthy.

INSTRUCTION, GOVERNMENT, ETC.

The Principal, with assistants, compose the board of Instruction. Young men, from the superior advantages afforded them for acquiring *an accomplished education*, can be prepared for the higher Classes in the best Colleges either North or South. Perhaps no Institution can exhibit more perfect System and regularity both in and out of school than ours; and what renders the organization so complete, the students vie with each other in preserving it unbroken.

All communications should be addressed to the Rev. G. M. Everhart, the Principal.

ISAAC S. GIBSON,
Master of the Lodge.
Germanton, N. C., April 14, 1852. 83-*2m

FREEMAN & HOUSTON,
MERCHANTS,
Wilmington, N. C.,

RESPECTFULLY tender their services to the citizens of New Hanover and adjacent counties, for the transaction of business. The senior partner, D. C. Freeman, is located in the city of New York; the junior partner, George Houston, in Wilmington. If desired, advances will be made on consignments to and from either place. All business entrusted to them will receive proper attention; and orders for goods will be promptly and carefully filled. They keep constantly on hand, in Wilmington, a well selected and general assortment of such articles as are required for family and plantation use, and the retail trade; which they will dispose of on reasonable terms for cash, or in exchange for naval stores or other produce.

Wilmington, April 10, 1852. 85*3m

LAND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned, desirous of removing to the South, offers for sale his valuable TRACT OF LAND, lying in the North corner of Sampson county, near the Johnston and Wayne corner, on the old stage road from Fayetteville to Tarborough, at the fork leading to Clinton, 2 miles from Lee & Grantham's store, containing 633 acres, on which there is a comfortable dwelling and other necessary out-houses. There is sufficient land cleared to employ three or four horses in its cultivation; fine farming land and first rate to improve. It is as healthy a place as there is in the State; has a first rate range for cattle and hogs; good Turpentine, Timber, &c., and about 10,000 Turpentine boxes cut, convenient to distilleries, stores, mills, blacksmith shops, &c. Persons would do well to come and look for themselves, for I am anxious to sell, and will sell low.

BOWDOIN GRANTHAM.
April 20, 1852. 85*3mpd

The Greatest Bargain ever offered to the Public!

DR. LEWIS L. HOLMES wishing to move West, offers for sale his PLANTATION where he now resides. It contains 243 acres, a great part of which is choice bottom and meadow land. There are on the premises a good two-story dwelling, kitchen, and all other necessary out-buildings, an excellent barn with stables attached, and a large double crib, lately finished; all of which are in good repair.—The land is well suited to corn, oats, wheat and cotton, and the meadows yield abundant crops of the choicest hay. The plantation is well watered—in proof of which, it is true that when the springs in the neighborhood had failed the past Summer, mine never ceased flowing.

Those wishing to have a location up the country, for health or a Summer residence, would do well to buy this, as it is in a fine healthy and elevated part of the State. The land is situated in Chatham county, N. C., distant 16 miles from Pittsborough and about 60 miles from Fayetteville, (the public road to the latter place passing directly by the premises,) and is only 14 miles from the head of navigation on Deep River, and will be but a mile or two from the plank road leading to Greensborough.

Possession given to the purchaser immediately, or at any time during the year.

For terms, &c. apply to me by letter or in person, or to Mr. Irving Gobiston, at Hall & Sackett's, in Fayetteville.

Emerson's Tan Yard P. O., March 1852. 71*3m

CARTHAGE HOTEL.

THE subscriber having purchased the CARTHAGE HOTEL, formerly occupied by the Rev. R. McNabb, is now prepared to accommodate Boarders, Lodgers and Travellers, as comfortably as could be desired. All who may favor me with a call shall be accommodated with the best this country can afford.

My Stables shall be well supplied with Forage and attentive Ostlers.

MALCOM KELLY.
Carthage, March 26, 1852 77*3m

CAUTION.

ALL persons are cautioned against trading for three Notes made by me and payable to Alex'r McKellar, as I am determined not to pay them. They were given in October 1850, for $50 each, and payable on 1st January, 1853, 1854 and 1855.

[Signed,] JNO. J. McKELLAR.
Harlowsville, S. C., May 10, 1852. 80-3tp*

EXPECTING DAILY,

5 TONS of extra size IRON, from ¼ inch to 2 inch diameter, and 1 ½.

Extra size Steel, from ½ inch [] to 2½, and 2 x 3 inch and 2 x 1½.

We are prepared to build ornamental fire-proof Doors and Shutters for Stores. Also, Door and Window Sills, Cast Iron Pipes for sewers and water works.

HALL & BOLINGER.

NEW GOODS,
SPRING, 1852.

W. & J. T. ANDREWS,
LITTLE'S MILLS, N. C.

ARE now receiving their Stock of SPRING GOODS, purchased for cash in the Northern markets, embracing a large and varied assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods, and Gentlemen's Wear.

We respectfully request the attention of the ladies to our stock of supr. plain and rich fancy Silks; plain and fancy Barrages; supr. Barrage Delaines; Fancy Embd Jaconetts and Swiss Muslins; Lawns, of the newest styles, in great variety, and at all prices; supr. Fancy Chambray; English and French Ginghams; supr. Silk Tissues, of the richest patterns; supr. Cambric Handkerchiefs; a fine assortment of Silk and Kid Gloves, Lace Mitts and Fancy Goods.

In the gentlemen's department may be found, supr. French Cloths, Doe and cord'd French Cassimeres, of the latest styles; supr. 6-4 Bl'k Drap de Ete, for Coats, b'k and col'd Cashmerets; Plain and Fancy white Linen Drills; a handsome assortment of Vestings; a large and superior lot of ready-made Clothing, made in the best manner and most fashionable styles, for city trade. To this lot of goods, we would call especial attention.

ALSO—A full supply of other goods in the piece, of all grades and prices, for men and boys.

—ALSO—

A large lot of Saddlery, Hardware, Glass and Queensware, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Bonnets, comprising one of the most complete stocks of goods ever opened in this section of country, and which will be sold on the most pleasing terms; and while they earnestly solicit a call from all in want of cheap goods, they would also return their warmest thanks to their old friends for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to them.

April 23, 1852. 85*tf

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from me in December last, my negro man SOLOMON, who is supposed to be lurking between Mountain Creek and Drowning Creek, about Morrison county line quarter, or Barrett's quarter in Moore county. Said boy is about 30 years old, quite dark, quick spoken, full set of teeth, full 6 feet high, and no mark of the lash as recollected.

I will give Fifty Dollars for the delivery of said negro to me at my house, or Twenty-five Dollars in any jail so that I get him.

MARTIN RUSH.
McCallum's Store, Montgomery Co., April 7, 1852. 83tf

HALL & BOLINGER offer for cash the following Castings:

1 set 35 inch Hotchkiss Wheels, $30.
1 Saw Mill Crank and Gudgeon, $20.
1 best cast steel Saws, $5 00.
Rag Irons, 4, 4½, 5, 5½ feet, at 5c. per lb.

The above Castings are warranted to perform well, and are made of the best iron.

Also, Racks and Rollers for Saw Mills, Self-Setters for ditto, Cast iron Rag Wheels for do, Bolts of every description, Grates for burning saw dust in Steam Mills, Mill Spindles, Mill Gearing, Corn Shellers, Fire Backs, Iron ornamental Fences of different patterns, Pulleys, Hangers, and Shafting Castings for Cotton Factories.

March 6, 1852. 71*tf

LEATHER BANDS.

THE subscriber has put up machinery for stretching, cementing and riveting Bands with copper rivets. The Bands are stretched with powerful machines, made expressly for that purpose, and the difficulty of bands stretching and ripping, under the common way of making them, is entirely removed by this process. Bands made in this way will hold their width evenly, run true, and have a uniform bearing on the drum or pully, and will give from 15 to 20 per cent. more power than those made in the ordinary way. They are made out of the best selected oak tanned Spanish Leather, and no pains will be spared to make them equal to the best Northern Bands, and will be sold as low as can be bought in New York.

CHAS. M. LINES,
Hunt's Store P. O., Guilford co., N. C.

REFERENCES.—J. R. & J. Sloan, Greensborough; Chas. E. Shober, Salem; Peters, Sloan & Co., McCulloch Mine; Mr. Endy, Hodgen Mine; Holmes, Earnhart & Co., Gold Hill, Rowan county; T. S. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.

Jan'y 22, 1852. 61*tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having determined to continue his business in Wadesborough, takes this method of informing the public that he may still be found at his old stand, South of the Anson Hotel, where he will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of the most choice Liquors, Wines, Cordials, Cigars, and other refreshments usually found in this section of country. He hopes by strict attention to his business, rigid preservation of good order, and unceasing care for the comfort and enjoyment of his customers, to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

WM. W. SANDERS.
Wadesborough, July 15, 1851. 7tf

Who wants to come to the Railroad?

A Rare Opportunity!

THE subscriber wishes to sell his place, well known as SYLVA GROVE, where his Nurseries and the Female School of that name are located. The place consists of 212 acres, is situate 14 miles from Fair Grove Depot on the N. C. Railroad, 11 miles East of Lexington and 6 miles West of Normal College. The improvements (to-wit: Brick Dwelling, basement, 2 stories and attic, barn, saw mill and out houses,) are among the best and most convenient in Middle Carolina, and Orchards of Apple, Pear, Peach, &c., are the best in the State or the South. A great bargain is offered. A full description of the property and terms will be sent to all applicants, and all information desired given on the premises or otherwise. Address, Fair Grove P. O., Davidson county, N. C.

CHS MOCK.
Sylva Grove, April 1852. 82-*3m

Threshing Machines with or without Separator.

WE are now putting up at the Fayetteville Foundry a lot of the best GRAIN THRESHERS and HORSE POWERS ever built or introduced in this State. They will be sold for Cash 20 per cent. less than any Machine of the same power built or brought in the State. The castings are light, strong and durable, made from the best No. 1, Pig Iron.

Those in want of them will leave their orders at Fayetteville Foundry soon, in order to enable us to supply demand.

HALL & BOLINGER.

MR. FILLMORE IN MISSISSIPPI.—The Natchez Courier in noticing the proceedings of the State Convention, says:

"From the limited notice given of the meeting, and from the fact that in very many of the smaller counties of the State no Whig journals are published, but a small attendance of delegates was anticipated, even by the warmest friends of the movement. To the great surprise, however, and to the still greater rejoicing of all, the event proved that they had miscalculated, and that the Whig party of Mississippi yet remain true and firm, knit together with hooks of steel, standing side by side as of old, placing themselves upon the basis of the Union organization and the finality of the Compromise, and inviting the co-operation, not merely of old friends, but of every conservative man and every Union-loving patriot, in the adoption of such measures, and the selection of such men, as will insure freedom from sectional strife, the reparation of a sound administration of the Government, and protection to the South in the blows of abolition fury on the one side, or the spectral skeleton of disunion on the other.

"About two-thirty counties were represented, and a very few hundred delegates in attendance. Perfect harmony and good feeling reigned, and a sober, solid enthusiasm appeared to pervade every breast, as to the duty imposed on Whigs to support alike the principles of the late Union organization and the Whig Administration which had approved, carried out, and maintained that Compromise, the finality of which, as a settlement of a great sectional controversy, was so prominently inscribed on the Union banner. Nor merely as to their duty. A like enthusiastic conviction appeared to fill every breast, that the State of Mississippi was at last prepared to discharge the debt of gratitude she owes to Millard Fillmore, for his disinterestedness, his patriotism, his conservatism, his freedom from sectional leanings, his inflexible determination to carry out every provision of the Constitution, to maintain every right of the South, and enforce the laws of the Union.

"Nor was there the slightest discordant note in the Convention as to the one who was the choice of every Mississippi Whig; and as the representative Hall rang with the long and loud applause when the name of Millard Fillmore was mentioned, a conviction appeared to be spontaneously uttered, that the South neither could nor would be ungrateful. There may have been larger conventions in this State; brawling politicians and expectant beneficiaries may have been louder in their protestations as to adherence to meaningless resolutions of India rubber texture; but never have we seen a more honest and manly enthusiasm, springing from consolidating conviction and political gratitude, a more conservative bearing, or a more straightforward, bold, and unambiguous expression of political sentiment.—The Whig party of Mississippi stand in an enviable attitude. As no cajolery from the State Rights faction, or no proffer of high honors for individual Whigs, could seduce it last winter from its adherence in the truest good faith and to the fullest extent to the Union organization, so now, when the exigency appears to call for an expression of its determination to stand by the Administration, and to do all in its power to urge Northern Whigs to a like patriotic course, its first public announcement is to proclaim its adherence to the great principles of the Union party, and its willingness to unite with the honest-minded and true-hearted of all parties in their continued support for their anticipated national triumph."

Nationality of the Whig Party.—The policy of the Whig party has always been to administer the Government for the benefit of the whole nation. In the formation of the party no merely sectional issues or one-idea principles were allowed to enter into its creed. The Constitution as it is was taken as the basis of its belief, and such a construction was put upon its requisitions as would apply equally to the interests of the whole nation.

The Constitution itself was formed originally with a spirit of compromise. Discordant interests of the different sections were harmonized by compromise. Without that spirit it could never have held us together a day. Without the Constitution and the Union we never could have been the great and prosperous country we now are.

Since the formation of the Constitution periods have arrived when the same spirit of compromise which constructed that instrument has been necessary for its interpretation. The same feeling of conciliation has existed and has formed such compromises. To preserve this feature in the history of our Union and the progress of our Government, the true patriot will be called upon often to bear, to sacrifice, to give up honest prejudices, and to seek a spirit of harmony.

The late Compromises that have been made were entered into from the same general views, from a desire of keeping the different sections of the Union in harmonious action. As such they are now national measures; and no candidate for the Presidency can be a national one unless he is willing, so far as his influence extends to support these measures, or at least not disturb them in their operation.—*Commercial Concast.*

The Fugitive Slave bill, which has passed the Legislature of California, provides for the surrender to their original masters of all colored people in California who were slaves before arriving in that State.

"I remember," says the celebrated Wesley, "hearing my father say to my mother, 'How could you have patience to tell that blockhead the same thing twenty times over?' 'Why,' said she, 'if I had told him but nineteen times, I should have lost all my labor.'"

California continues to sustain her character as the land of wonders. An astonishing product of her prolific soil was exhibited in our office a few days since, says the *Picayune*, in the shape of an enormous cauliflower: it weighed eighteen pounds, and was three feet four inches in circumference. What was peculiarly remarkable, aside from its extraordinary dimensions, was the fact that it was the growth of but six weeks from the time the seed was deposited in the soil. It was raised at the Mission Dolores, three miles from the city.

FROM THE N. Y. EXPRESS.

MR. FILLMORE IN NEW YORK.

The Seward and anti-Fillmore men in this State have resolved to contest every district in New York which goes for Mr. Fillmore, and, where this cannot be done, to do as the Tribune did yesterday,—claim the Fillmore men, elected as such, (Vide the 7th District and the case of Mr. Duke) as Scott men. In the 1st District, even the election of Mr. Vail (Fillmore) is barely admitted. In the Niagara and Orleans District, where the Scott men bolted from the first convention, the Scott men have held a second election,—having everything their own way, of course, as nobody resisted their attempts—and elected a delegate to contest the seat of Mr. Bennett, (Fillmore.)

In the 27th District,—Tioga, Tompkins, and Chemung—the Chemung delegates have voted single-handed to send Charles Cook, (Scott) against the combined votes of Tompkins and Tioga, or as 10 to 4. The four Chemung delegates, like those from the 2d and 3d wards in this city, seem to think that Scott men can count double and triple against Whigs of the National stripe of politics.

These, with like conduct from the same class of men in the 3d and 8th districts of this city, are looked upon as necessary to success.

The enemies of Mr. Fillmore could take no more public method to show their weakness before the People of the State and country than precisely such demonstrations as these. They dare not trust the Whigs of the State to act of their own free will, and hence the attempt, which have everywhere been made to pack conventions, to vote double, and triple, and quintuple, as in this city, to hire Loco-Foco bullies to distribute votes, and to make a legion of promises of what should be done in the event of success.

We speak considerately when we say that among the Whig farmers, merchants, mechanics, and laborers of this State, among men who do not trade in politics, but who have business of their own to attend to, that Mr. Fillmore is to-day among the most popular of the candidates. We do not say this without an intercourse with gentlemen from the interior which warrants us in saying it. Our letters bear us out in the statement, and if an appeal is made to the People now arriving here from the interior, on business or otherwise, they will bear us out in the declaration we have made. How idle is it, then, for the Tribune to declare that Mr. Fillmore has no popularity at home, and no friends except those in office? If the sentiments of the Whigs of this city were canvassed today, from Union Park to the Battery, from one end of Long Island to the other, or from the head waters of the Hudson to Dunkirk, there would be found a vast majority of them friendly to Mr. Fillmore, and favorable to his nomination.

And yet, for effect abroad, and to secure the nomination of another Whig, whom the enemies of the President regard as more *usable* than Mr. Fillmore, it is declared that he is unpopular at home! His past history and success, the many offices to which he has been nominated, and which he has so worthily filled, the general respect in which he is held by his political opponents, the great popularity he enjoys at the South and Southwest, and at the North and East, and even the very bitterness and seltishness of the opposition against him by professed Whigs, all prove the contrary of what is asserted, both as to his unpopularity and want of availability at home. Who hears a Connecticut Whig slandering President Fillmore? or a Jersey Whig, or a New England Whig, or a Whig from Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, or from anywhere beyond the Potomac?—Who hears a true Western Whig saying aught against him, or declaring him not available? Nobody. All such slanderers are confined to Mr. Fillmore's own State, and to those who call themselves of his own party,—to such newspapers as the Tribune here, and those oracles of discord and vituperation, the Evening Journal at Albany, the Democrat at Rochester, and the Express at Buffalo. But even here and elsewhere Mr. Fillmore has tested his availability and popularity, and in most important contests has led his ticket.—What he has done he could do again, and nobody knows this better than the Tribune, which so wilfully and elaborately assails him and his supporters.

The design of all this, as we have already said is to spread a shade over Mr. Fillmore abroad, by urging the idea that he is unpopular in New York. See how such conduct is regarded elsewhere. The Hartford Courant, the oldest paper in Connecticut, remarks:—

Connecticut stands prepared to vote for the Baltimore nominee. We all have our preferences: perhaps, if the vote through the State should be taken, a majority of the Whigs would be found in favor of Gen. Scott. We certainly shall support him if nominated, with all the efforts in our power. But we cannot hope to give him the vote of Connecticut without *the union of all the Whigs.* Neither can there be the least expectation of carrying New York for Gen. Scott without the same union. Are the Whigs of that State taking the proper course to accomplish that union?

"In announcing the various results of the election of delegates in the State, the New York Tribune and the Albany Journal speak of the success of Scott delegates *in a tone of such triumph as must be exceedingly offensive to the other sections of the Whig party,* without whose votes they cannot be successful. Is all this triumph and exultation good policy? Is it indicative of the harmony that ought to reign in a party which expects to be victorious."

We can assure the Courant that what appears upon the surface, dark and malignant as all that is, is bright and beautiful, even, compared with the secret, sly, and sneaking movements of the Abolition and Free Soil Whigs of this State. They plot and counterplot against Whigs whose great offence is that they choose to belong to a Whig national party rather than a Whig sectional party. It is because Mr. Fillmore has stood by "the Union for the sake of the Union;" because he has approved and signed the Compromise measures; because, in the words of Mr. Clay, he knows no North and no South, no East and no West—nothing but his country; and because he is an honest man, who

"Hates the slime that sticks on filthy deeds,"

that he is assailed so bitterly by factions at home. We feel that there is more true honor in serving in the ranks with such men, whatever be the fortune of the fight, than in riding into power by the appliances of men who care nothing for country or party, except as both are made to minister to their own selfish ends.

HISTORY.

The *art* of historical composition owes its origin to the institutions of political freedom. Under the despotisms of the Ganges and the Indus, poetry flourished, with oriental luxuriance, from the earliest times; but in the immense compass of that rich, primeval literature, there is no history, in the high sense of that term. The banks of the Nile were crowded with historical monuments and memorials, stretching back into the remotest antiquity, and recent researches have discovered historical records of the Pharaohs in the scrolls of papyrus, some of them as ancient as the books of Moses. But in all these there is no history composed according to the principles of art. In Greece the Epic song, founded on traditionary legends, long preceded historical composition. I remember when I thought it the greatest wonder in the world that the poems of Homer should have been written at a period so remote, that the earliest Grecian history should have given no account of their author. I did not then know, or had not then considered, that poetical writings, hymns, songs, accounts of personal adventures, like those of Hercules and Jason, were in the nature of things, earlier than regular historical narratives. Herodotus informs us that Homer lived four hundred years before his time. There is, nevertheless, something very wonderful in the poems of Homer. In general, it is true of the languages of nations, that, in their earlier ages, they contain the substantial bone and sinew characteristic of their idiom, yet that they are rough, imperfect, and without polish. Thus Chaucer wrote English, but it is what we call old English, and it has not the smoothness and fluency belonging to the style of Pope and Addison. And Spenser wrote English, but though rich and gorgeous, it has not the precision and accuracy of those later writers. It would seem that many books must be written and read, and a great many tongues and pens employed, before the language of a country reaches its highest polish and perfection. Now, the wonder is, how a language should become so perfect as was the Greek of Homer, at the time when that language could have been very little written. Doubtless in succeeding ages, the compass of the Greek tongue was enlarged as knowledge became more extended and new things called for new words, but within the compass of Grecian knowledge, as it existed in the time of Homer, it can scarce be questioned that the style of Homer is quite as perfect and polished as that of any of his successors. The cause of this apparent anomaly is that the language had not only been spoken for many centuries, by a people of great ingenuity and extraordinary good taste, but had been carefully cultivated by the recitation of poetical compositions, on a great variety of religious and festive occasions.

It was not until the legislation of Solon had laid the foundation of free political institutions, and these institutions had unfolded a free and powerful and active political life, in the Athenian republic, until the discussion of public affairs, in the Senate and the popular Assembly, had created deliberative eloquence, and the open administration of justice in the courts, and under the laws established by Solon, had applied to the transactions between the citizens, all the resources of refined logic, and drawn into the sphere of civil rights and obligations, the power of high forensic oratory—it was not until these *results* of the legislative wisdom of Solon had been attained, that the art of history rose and flourished in Greece. With the decline of Grecian liberty, began the decline in the art of historical composition. Histories were written under the Grecian kings of Egpt; and a long line of writers flourished under the Byzantine emperors, but the high art of historical composition, as perfected in the master works of Herodotus, Thucydides, and Xenophon, had perished in the death of political freedom.

The origin, progress, and decline of history, as an act, were nearly the same in Rome. Sallust and Livy flourished at the close of the republic and the commencement of the empire. The great works of Tacitus himself are thought by many to betray the beginning of decline in the art, and the later writers exhibit its fall.

The art of history again revived with the rise of the Italian republics; and since the revival of literature, at the close of the middle ages, it will probably be found that three things naturally rise into importance together; that is to say, civil liberty, eloquence, and the art of historical writing.

Daniel Webster.

Mr. Junius Smith, who has so long been engaged in introducing the cultivation of the tea plant into this country, writes to the Journal of Commerce that his experiments in South Carolina have been eminently successful, and he says he entertains no doubt that the country will ultimately succeed in being able to supply itself with tea without importing it. If this should be the case, it will be seen how long it will be before South Carolina forgets all her old notions, and presses her claims upon Congress for protective duties on tea.—*New London Chronicle.*

In Mott-st., just below Grand, in New-York, there is an establishment, similar to those in London, designed for the washing of both persons and clothing, which is called *Peoples' Washing and Bathing Association.* Separate baths may be had at five and ten cents, and the swimming bath at two. For washing clothes a bench and tools are furnished at so much an hour.—Every thing is at hand—hot and cold water, and drying chambers having a blast of hot air driven through them by a steam engine, which are so placed that each washer has but to turn round, to put the washed articles into the drying chamber. The cover of the tub also forms an ironing-board, and the heated irons are brought along upon a little car, and returned in the same way to the fire. The washer may wash, dry and iron her clothes at one washing stand, and with the greatest facility. Surely this is an age of labor-saving inventions!

Hon. Edward A. Hannegan late a Locofoco Senator from Indiana, killed his brother-in-law in a drunken brawl, a few days since.

THE HOMESTEAD BILL.—We are surprised and pleased to see that the Wilmington Journal has the independence to speak plainly in opposition to this iniquitous Locofoco measure. The Journal says truly that it is agrarian, destructive and socialistic in its tendencies. But we will let it speak for itself. It says:

We publish to-day the bill which passed the House of Representatives last week, under the title of the "Homestead Bill." We care nothing about what the party vote on this bill may have been. When we disapprove of anything, both upon principle and in practice, we mean to say so—and we most heartily, thoroughly, and utterly disapprove of this affair, as agrarian, socialistic, and destructive in its tendencies, and we have no hesitation in saying so. This granting of bonuses—this voting away of the public property or the public funds, to everybody and for everything, ought to be decried and execrated by every man who is willing to work for what he gets, and to turn pauper neither to Uncle Sam nor anybody else.

The *Herald* of this morning asks us why the Democratic members of this State did not vote upon the bill? Perhaps they felt that it must pass at any rate, and got disheartened, knowing the uselessness of their opposition—or there may have been a hundred other good and sufficient reasons for their absence which if known would satisfy even the editor of the Herald. But for ourselves we can emphatically answer that we would have voted against the bill from now until the day of Judgment if only for the pleasure of saying *no.*

Congress has been busy granting bounty lands to soldiers as rewards for services, but how these can be regarded as rewards where every body can claim the same we are unable to see. The land warrants for 160 acres are worth, we presume, about $130. Why not give every body that chooses to go to the Western States $130 at once?

If the object is to fill up the public lands with actual settlers, we think it a very poor plan. The *bona fide* industrious settler, who is willing to live five years upon land and improve it; and who has the energy and character to be worth anything to the community, will hardly be prevented by the payment of the legal price. What a man pays for, he values as his own—his own earnings and just dues; and he feels a pride of character in the possession of it that no land stealing speculation can invest him with. At any rate, the great majority who are attracted by this bill to enter a quarter section of land, will simply squat on it a while, and move off. Those who will remain permanently, and actually improve the land, would have done so without the bribe of 160 acres being held out to them, and without being brought in contact with the squatter class.

There is no way of demoralizing any class or interest so certainly as starting it with gratuities. Prosperity and usefulness are the growth of industry and self-dependence,—not of government bounties and land plundering; and if this system goes on, although its injustice will show most strongly to the old States, yet its ruinous effects will ultimately be felt most severely by those new States and Territories, wherein the practical operations of land stealing will be carried on.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, May 17, 1852.

In the House, to-day, we have had an exceedingly exciting, not to say very stormy session. It was emphatically one of those *scenes,* of which we have had a series ever and anon in the political drama. Mr. Preston King *the* Free Soil Democrat from the District of the late Silas Wright, of Western New York, made a characteristic speech on matters and things in general, and politics in particular. He treated the Compromise very gently, and some supposed that in heart he was in favor of it. This brought up Mr. Cullum of Tennessee, a Whig Scott Southern man. He addressed the House for an hour in an exciting speech, in course of which he laid down the law and the gospel on the Scott wing of the Whig party. He dashed into the late Whig caucus, and took to task those who had seceded from the caucus.

He alluded, among others, especially to Mr. Clingman of North Carolina, because Mr. C. was originally opposed to the Compromise and was not in favor of it. He was frequently interrupted by Mr. Clingman, who wished to answer him on the spot, but Mr. Cullum was not willing to spare any part of his hour. Indeed, Mr. Clingman defined his position some days ago, in a published letter under his own signature. He had indeed been opposed to the measures, as yielding too much, but as the law had gone into operation, and as the fugitive slave feature was the only one capable of being repealed, Mr. Clingman was for holding on to that, as the only part which most favored the South. In this, Mr. Clingman was consistent. Mr. Clingman finally obtained the floor, and vindicated his position. But he was followed in able and exciting speeches from Mr. Gentry, Mr. Cabell of Florida, Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, Mr. Dockery and others, who pitched into Mr. Cullum, and turned the tables on the attack aimed at those who had left the caucus. These gentlemen took a bold stand against setting aside Mr. Fillmore, for the purpose of trying an experiment with Gen. Scott, without a previous declaration in favor of the Compromise. The debate waxed warm, and the arguments of Mr. Cullum were handled without gloves. It was in fact, one of the most exciting scenes of this session, and the members hovered close around the several speakers from first to last.

Shocking Railroad Accident and Loss of Life.—The Cleveland Plain Dealer states that on Tuesday last a freight train on the Michigan Central Railroad came in collision with a passenger train at Niles, Michigan, by which four cars were demolished, seven passengers killed, and ninety wounded, thirty of whom will die. The scene is described as heart-rending. Arms, legs, and ribs were broken, and the mass of human beings mutilated in every possible manner. The engineer and fireman, who were saved by jumping from the train, have been arrested and imprisoned in Niles, and it is said the inhabitants are determined to have their conduct rigidly investigated.

Disastrous Conflagration in Cheraw, S. C.—Just before going to press we received an extra from the office of the Cheraw Gazette, detailing an account of a destructive fire, which occurred in Cheraw on Wednesday night last. The alarm was given at about 12½ o'clock, when the store of Mr. John Kyle was discovered in flames. The evening being calm, the fire after great exertions on the part of the citizens was extinguished, but not until a large amount of property had been destroyed. Messrs. Evans & McIver, James Lynch, John Kyle, W. L. J. Ried, Inglis & Wallace, C. Holmes, H. M. Tomlinson, and Peter Hailey, were the principal sufferers. The loss, however, will be considerably alleviated by the large amount of insurance, which was had on the property destroyed. Fortunately no serious personal accident occurred.—*Carolinian.*

Found Dead.—An elderly man, named John Priest, was found dead near the old Chicken road, about 3 miles south-west of this place, on Monday last, the 17th inst. An inquest was held over the body and a verdict rendered of "Death from intemperance and exposure."—*Carolinian.*

NEW YORK, May 17.

Mr. John S. Thrasher, who was recently pardoned by the Spanish Government, arrived here in the steamer Atlantic.

NEW YORK, May 17.

Extensive Fire.—Swift's sugar refining establishment was totally consumed by fire last night. The total loss of building and contents is estimated at $300,000.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION OF N. C.

We, the Delegates of the Democracy of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, considering the occasion a proper one for the reassertion of the well-defined and time-honored principles that bind us together as a party, do

Resolve, 1st. That we are for a rigid construction of the Constitution of the United States, as a grant of limited powers; for an independent Treasury, and against a United States Bank; for a Tariff for revenue, and against a Tariff for protection; for economy in the administration of the Federal Government, and against extravagant expenditures; for an early payment of the public debt, and against the payment of stale and unfounded claims.

2d. That we are devoted to the Union of the States, and desire its preservation by a strict and faithful observance of the Constitution, and by doing equal and impartial justice to all its parts.

3d. That we are willing to adhere to the measures of adjustment known as the "Compromise," and insist upon the faithful and full execution of the law in regard to fugitive slaves; and we will not support any candidate for the Presidency, who withholds a full, prompt, and explicit avowal of his approval of the said law, and of his determination to enforce the same.

4th. That the public lands are the common property of all the States, to be held by the General Government as a common fund for the payment of the public debt and other charges upon the public Treasury.

5th. That we are in favor of the nomination of the Hon. Robert Strange, for the office of Vice President of the United States; that we duly appreciate his great moral worth, his varied and extensive attainments, his uniform and eloquent advocacy of the great principles of democracy; and that we earnestly and cordially recommend his name to the consideration and approval of the Baltimore Convention.

6th. That David S. Reid, for his able, prudent, and judicious discharge of the duties of Governor, is entitled to the cordial support of every freeman of the State.

7th. That the Constitution of this State having provided for its amendment by legislative enactment, and *three-fifths* of both Houses of the last General Assembly having voted for the measure of *Free suffrage,* we are in favor of re-affirming it by the next General Assembly, and of its subsequent approval by the people, so as to make it a part of said Constitution.

8. That we are for holding sacred the Federal basis of apportioning Representatives among the several States, and against changing the present basis of representation in the Senate and House of Commons of this State.

9th. That the State, having heretofore acted in conformity to the act of 1792 in regard to her Electors for President and Vice President of the United States, we are for so acting at the present time; and we propose that the nine Congressional Districts stand as the Electoral Districts at the next election, selecting an Elector for each and one for the State at large.

10th. That four Delegates be appointed by this Convention for the State at large, to unite with such number as may be appointed by the Congressional Districts to the Baltimore Democratic Convention.

11th. That an Executive Committee of nine be appointed by the President of this Convention.

12th. That we re-affirm the Resolutions of the Baltimore Conventions of 1844 and 1848, as far as they are applicable to the present condition of the country.

An Elastic Resolution.—We refer the curious in such matters to the 12th Resolution adopted by the late Democratic Convention at Raleigh. It is as follows:

"Resolved, That we re-affirm the Resolutions of the Baltimore Convention of 1844 and 1848, *as far as they are applicable to the present condition of the country.*"

The italics are ours.

We consider that a roomy resolution, sufficiently extensive for almost every shade of Democratic opinion to stand upon; a platform on which old line Democrats, Secessionists, Free Soilers and abstractionists can all repose. The resolutions of '44 and '48 are re-affirmed, but only so far *as they are applicable to the present condition of the country.* Who is to judge of the applicability? Why every man to suit his own peculiar notion. And what is the present condition of the country? Good, bad, indifferent, dangerous, prosperous or what? No matter what may be the condition as variously considered by these men of different opinions here is a grand specific—a cure all—an all healing salve, and they can apply it to suit their individual practices.

The Democrats of the late Convention at Raleigh had, it is apparent, a considerable amount of India Rubber, in their creed, as well as in their consciences.

Wilmington Herald.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

GUBERNATORIAL CAMPAIGN.

The locofoco Press are already active in the effort to misrepresent the position assumed by the recent Whig Convention, with reference to Constitutional Reform. Now, we maintain, that not only every Whig, but every conservative Republican—no matter to what party belonging—has cause of gratulation at the position assumed by that Convention. This position, we are gratified to know, is in accordance with Mr. Kerr's individual opinions; and from his well known zeal and ability in the cause of human freedom and Constitutional rights, we feel an assurance that he will meet a hearty welcome from all true republicans, wherever he may go; and that he will proudly bear the Whig banner from one field of victory to another, till the campaign shall close in the perfect triumph of law, order, and conservatism.

We understand Mr. Kerr's position to be this—the position of the Whigs, and of many Lawabiding Democrats both in the East and in the West; and we call on the honest and unprejudiced of both parties, and of all sections, to note it well, reflect on it calmly, and in going to the ballot box, to rise superior to all party consideration, and strike a blow for North Carolina, her character, her honor, and her peace:—

Mr. Kerr was satisfied with the Constitution as it is—believing that although it might, like all human institutions, have defects, yet on the whole, it was as well adapted to the genius and character of our people, as any system of government that could be devised. So thought the Whigs, and so thought the conservative Democrats of the State. Mr. Kerr thought that Free Suffrage (as it is called) although perhaps harmless *of itself,* and perhaps advisable in framing a Constitution *de novo,* was, nevertheless, restricted in our organic law by our revolutionary ancestors, from patriotic motives, as a protection to the farming or landed interest, against mere numbers; and that whilst this simple amendment *of itself* might work no evil, yet, it would serve as a precedent for partisan tinkering with the Constitution, which, if countenanced, would open the door for innovation without end. So thought the Whigs and so thought the conservative Democrats. Mr. Kerr thought, like a true republican and friend of popular rights that if the Constitution was to be amended in any of its cardinal provisions touching human rights, it should be done by the people themselves, in that mode most accordant with the usages of free and representative government—we mean by delegates chosen for this especial purpose, and not by the Legislature chosen with different purposes, and with their minds rendered unfit for this grave and solemn duty by the angry conflicts of party warfare. So, in the main, thought the Whigs, and the law-and-order Democrats of the State. Mr Kerr thought the people of the State satisfied with their Constitution, under which they and their fathers had so long lived in peace and quiet, and he was opposed to changing it for "slight and transient causes"—lest, in attempting to make it better in one particular, it might be made worse in another. So thought conservative Whigs and Democrats alike. In regard to the basis of representation, Mr. Kerr thought that although there might be objections to it, yet, inasmuch as it was the result of compromise in 1835, and as there was a general acquiescence in it in all sections, he was willing to let it stand as it was, till a change should be imperiously demanded by the people of the State—lest in attempting to bring about a more perfect equality of representation, the fountain of sectional strife should be again let loose, and lasting heart burnings and disaffections be engendered between the East and the West. So thought the patriotic sons of the State of all sections and all parties, who preferred the honor and elevation of the State, to party objects and the spoils of office.

But Mr. Kerr is a practical man; and like all practical men, when unable to control events, his effort can only be to give them such a direction as will be productive of the least amount of evil. With him, as with the Whigs and many Democrats in the State, his objection to Free Suffrage was to the mode and manner and foreign origin of its introduction, and to the demand it would excite for other changes in the Constitution, and not to Free Suffrage itself. All these evil influences have however run their career, have borne their predicted fruits of mischief; and we now have to deal with this as a practical question, separate and apart from the accidents of its introduction. Although it is now pretty well understood throughout the State, that its original suggestion came from Illinois—although it was introduced in a political canvass, for the lowest party purposes—yet many honest, though credulous and unsuspecting people of both parties, have by its agitation, been made dissatisfied with their government; and it is doubtful whether a majority of the voters of the State do not desire a change. This being the case, what says Mr. Kerr, what say the Whigs, what say the conservative Democrats? In the first place, ascertain what is the public will—consult the people themselves. If the people desire a change, let the change be made.—On this question, Mr. Kerr occupies the true republican ground. He is not willing to see our Constitution made the mere play-thing of party in the General Assembly. He is not willing that hypocrisy, under the garb of a pretended friendship for the people's rights, shall peddle the Constitution over the State, and huckster it off for party plunder.

After ascertaining the popular will, if the people desire to change their Constitution, let it be done in pursuance of their wishes, and in the manner most agreeable to the usages of all republican and representative freemen. Is it not strange, that the locofoco leaders, their party mongers, and wire pullers should continue to prate and whine about the people's rights, poor men's grievances, equality, &c., when they are unwilling to trust the people themselves with the amendment of their own Constitution? They are for forcing this change on the people, regardless of their own wishes. They show their contempt for popular intelligence, and popular freedom, in assuming a sort of paternal guardianship over the people of the State. This has ever been the plea of despotism in all ages and in all countries. In the same way, the Czar of Russia thinks he knows what is for the good of his subjects better than they do themselves.

We repeat, that on this question Mr. Kerr occupies the only true ground. He goes forth before the people as the advocate and defender of popular liberty and representation. He tells the people, the rights are theirs—they have a right to amend their Constitution when they so desire—and that any attempt of men, under wicked counsels, to create disaffection in the public mind, as the friend of popular rights, he will meet, ascertaining to a certainty, what is the will of the people, *and for one, we will,* when clearly defined, bow in submission to such a standard—however much it may conflict with our own individual views. The locofoco leaders have attempted to make this a grave and important question, and a party issue. With them it is a question of their fathers is nothing, and the sweets of official place and power, the people as wolves howling upon their credulity, and substance. In *David S. Reid* a fit and proper representative of these principles—with him for the people's rights, with contempt for the lips, with contempt for the We are speaking of the self-styled Democracy. A ies of that party are not patriots who agree with us them we appeal. It is calculated to reach the S far as we are concerned, so far as Mr. Kerr is concerned, so far as the body of the Whigs or conservative determined to resist this attempt amending the Constitution party. In its settlement, the welfare of the people deeply involved. To Democrats we appeal to join us in resisting our Constitution.

And in so doing we feel assured that we have the support of the great body of the people, and the cause of liberty and free government will triumph. Let us ask the people to say whether any change of their Constitution is desired, and if any desire a change, let the people, by their votes, say what it shall be, and by the people in their sovereign capacity, in a grave and important manner, let the change be made. We proclaim it—*let the people have a voice, and Democrats will be willing to trust them.*

The Whigs of the Eastern and Western portions of the State at present are now united upon a platform of principles, and stand pledged to the support of the same, whenever and wherever they may be assailed, whether in the State Constitution or otherwise. We object to see the Whig party of the Eastern and Western portions of the State at present separated on any single, distinguishable question, or any number of which may be grouped into a class of sectional feelings and sectional interests—were not this the case, we should object to the measure. It seems, however, that the recent meeting of the delegates to the Whig State Convention in the Eastern and Western portions of the State, for the purpose of consulting as to their opinions could be held together, and to adopt a platform of principles, was a salutary, if not a necessary measure, to allay sectional difficulties, and to bring our Eastern brethren into a more perfect *unanimity* of feeling, whose object is not in the least to compel him to *stand* upon any platform laid it over the East which is not satisfactory to him, but simply to obtain a fair expression of their sentiments, so far as to try the sentiments of reason and justice.

The seventh resolution of the Democratic Convention is in favor of submitting to the people to say whether a Convention shall be called or not, for the purpose of making amendments to the Constitution. And why not? If a majority of the people of the State, whether a majority of the Democratic party or not, desire a change, why not grant it? Why not indorse the right of the people to decide the question at the ballot box? Why not settle the matter at once?—*Salisbury Watchman.*

Beware of Counterfeits.—We understand that on Saturday last a counterfeit was received in this city by the agent of the Commercial Bank of Wilmington, from Wilmington, N. C., in payment for a bill in his possession on a large city bank. The bill purports to be on the Bank of Washington, N. C., a few of which of the denomination of five dollars he has also seen in circulating. We have compared it with a genuine bill, and find it to be a very clumsily executed, and but little resemblance to the genuine. The genuine bears a V. and N. [illegible] hand corner, with a vignette of a female figure in the centre. The counterfeit has in the upper right hand corner bears the inscription "The Property of Stockholders Liable," and in the centre a vignette of a female figure representing, we presume, Justice, with the scales in one hand and the sword on the other. The genuine has also under the vignette the words above mentioned, a cut of an eagle with the wings extended standing by a gun, having in its mouth a small flag with the motto of "E Pluribus Unum," and the Union. The counterfeit has in place of it has the words "Washington." The genuine has also on the face of the bill a semicircle the words "Wilmington, N. C." and the motto "E Pluribus Unum," while the counterfeit has not. Both bills have the note the words:

BANK OF WASHINGTON,
Will pay Five Dollars
On demand. Washington, N. C.
H. B. HAMMOND, Cashier.
Tappan, Carpenter, Cashier.
New York.

The counterfeit is this:

THE BANK OF WASHINGTON,
North
Promise to pay Five Dollars
On demand to the Bearer at the
Washington, N. C.
H. B. HAMMOND, Cashier.

In the genuine, the writing is fine and in a bold hand—in the counterfeit, the writing is bad and in a coarse hand. The counterfeit, also, it will be seen, contains no cut of a horse between the figures, nor the engravers' names, as in the original, Mr. Leak signed as Cashier, while in the counterfeit it is Wm.

The utterer of these counterfeits is not, we believe, yet been arrested, but the above description will, however, be sufficient to place our citizens on their guard against being imposed upon.

Charlotte Journal.

Humbuggery.—We learn from the Baltimore Argus, that the Commissioners of arrangements of the Democratic National Convention, have ordered, direct from the Hermitage, 20,000 feet of pine boards, for the construction of seats, *&c.* for the convention, in the splendid Hall of the Maryland Institute, upon which the delegates are to sit while they are in session, and is to hold its deliberations

DISTRICT CONVENTION.

...notice heretofore given, the ...inted for the purpose in the ...composing the Third Con... District of North Carolina, as... Convention at Albemarle, on ... and were called to order by ... Worth, and Dr. J. H. Mont... ...en to preside over the de... ...Convention.

...the following gentlemen ... Presidents: J. P. Smith, ... M Street, of Moore, and ... Esq., of Stanly; and on fur... ...n W. Wooley and J. B. ... Secretaries.

...e being declared organiz... ...man, the Secretaries pro... ...list of counties in order, ...wing delegates appeared, ... several counties:

... P. Smith, J. B. Shelton, ...vant, B. I. Dunlap, and I. J. ...

...J. B. Shipnock, Paul Mil... H. Campbell.

...—A. C. Williamson.

...—... Smitherman and M. ...

...—Dr. John M. Worth, Dr. ..., Zebedee Russell, D. ... H. Richardson, D. S. Pem... ...Cochran and C. W. Wooley.

...—W. Allen, Esq., M. Kirk, ... M. Harward, E. W. Da... ... and E. Hearne.

...—J. Crawford Stewart and S. ...

...of Gen. J. M. Waddill, the ...ited one delegate from ...represented in this Conven... and report resolutions for ...the Convention. The fol... ...ees were appointed: J. M. ..., Col. Shipnock, of Ca... J. M. Worth, of Montgomery, ...man, of Moore, A. C. Wil... Mecklenburg, E. W. Davis, of ... H. Walkup, of Union, who ... their absence, Col. D. A. ... called upon for a speech, ...member of the Convention, ... addressed the Conven... ...brief length, in a forcible ...style; after which the com... ...and reported, through A. ..., Esq., the following Pre... ...lutions, which on motion of ... were read *seriatim*, duly ...the vote taken, and unani... ...ted:

...the time is near at hand when ...of the United States will be ...to fill the highest Executive ...the freest government in the world; ...sectional differences of opin... ...regard to the administrative ...government, upon a subject ...South alone is directly inter... whereas, it becomes the South... to take such steps as are necess... ...ve their interest fully represent... National Convention which will ...in the city of Baltimore on the ...June next:

..., therefore, That we appoint ...s to represent this the third ...District in said Convention.

...That Millard Fillmore is our ...to fill the Executive Chair as ...f the United States.

...That William A. Graham, of ..., by his ability, integrity, ..., has endeared himself to ...Our State; and that we de... ...be our first choice to fill the ...Vice Presidency of the United ...

...That notwithstanding the ...constitute our first choice for ...dent; yet we will cordially ...minees of the Whig Nation... ...provided they are known ...cidly sound on the great ...Measures—known as the Ad... ...ures of the last Congress.

...That we believe it to be the ...ess to adhere strictly to the ...of the immortal Washington.

...That we are in favor of an ...tribution of the proceeds of ...the Public Lands among the ...ing to Federal population.

...That we are much pleased ...of the late Whig Conven... ...assembled in Raleigh and ...John Kerr, Esq., of Caswell ...Whig candidate for Governi... ...pledge our hearty co-opera... ...his election, and that we ...in that he intends visit... ...date, this section of our ...

...gentlemen were then, in ...last resolution, appointed ...National Convention: T. ..., Dr. Charles Chalmers ..., John A. Young of Meck... H. W. Guion of Lincoln... ...of Richmond, alternate. ...Mr. Williamson,

...that the Chairman appoint a ...three to inform the selected ...appointment.

...nated C. W. Wooley, J. ... Ebon Hearne, said Com...

...Mr. Walkup, the thanks ...n were respectfully tend... ...ers of the Convention for ...faithful discharge of their ...

...tion it was resolved, that ...s of this Convention be ...three papers of this Dis... Fayetteville Observer; after ...convention adjourned *sine die*.

H. MONTGOMERY, Pres't.

... Secretaries.

Candidate.—It will be seen by ...dence in another column, ...Kerr has accepted the nomination ...candidate for Governor.

...doing out our banner' and are ...the contest. We suppose the ...Convention, which was to have ...15th, has nominated David S. ...the campaign may be considered ...commenced. We have never ...contest in which the prospect ...for the success of our candi... ...lented and popular himself, sur... ...y strong friends, personal and ..., and, above all, bearing aloft the ...nished with the pure principles ...party, he must be irresistible. ..., that in a short time, Mr. ...solve some of those *difficult* ...which have so long perplexed ...plue mind of the Democratic ...in Raleigh. Stranger things ...ened.—*Concord Mercury.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1852.

FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN KERR, OF CASWELL.

The Observer for the Campaign.

WE shall be happy to send the Observer for the ensuing six months, (embracing the whole of the State and Presidential campaigns,) to any persons who may desire it.—The Weekly paper for $1, the Semi-Weekly for $2, invariably in advance.

MR. KERR'S APPOINTMENTS.

The Whig Candidate for Governor will address his fellow-citizens at the following times and places, namely:

Friday, May 28th, Newbern;
Monday, 31st, Greenville;
Friday, June 4, Raleigh;
Monday, 7th, Fayetteville.

In addition to the above appointments of Mr. Kerr, we are authorized to announce the following:

Wednesday, June 9th, at Elizabethtown.
Friday, 11th, at Whiteville.
Saturday, 12th, at Lumberton.
Tuesday, 15th, at Rockingham.
Wednesday, 16th, at Wadesborough.
Friday, 18th, at Albemarle.
Saturday, 19th, at Troy.
Tuesday, 22d, at Ashborough.

WHIG MOVEMENTS.—Ratification meetings have been held in many counties of this State. All heartily approve of the entire action of the Whig State Convention, and all promise to do well in August.

A large meeting of the Whigs of Wake was held at Raleigh on Wednesday. The action of the Whig Convention was heartily approved. Maj. C. L. Hinton was nominated for the Senate, and Messrs. Sion H. Rogers, W. D. Jones and W. F. Collins for the Commons.

The Whigs of Rowan have nominated John A. Lillington Esq., for the Senate and Messrs. O. G. Foard and Levi Trexler for the Commons.

The Whigs of Granville have nominated Richard V. Daniel for the Senate, and Messrs. Amis, Perry and Cole for the Commons.

Whig meetings in Guilford and Forsythe have ratified the action of the recent State Convention.

DISTRICT CONVENTION.—The Whigs of the 4th Congressional District met in Convention at Greensborough on the 18th inst. Resolutions in favor of Fillmore and Graham were unanimously adopted.

Messrs. Ralph Gorrell, A. G. Foster, and Charles E. Shober were chosen delegates to the National Convention, with instructions to support Fillmore and Graham.

The Locofoco Convention which met in Greensborough on the same day appointed Messrs. R. P. Dick, Thos. Ruffin, and J. A. Waugh delegates to Baltimore.

CALLED SESSION.—We learn from the Raleigh papers, that the Council of State have determined to call the Legislature together on the 4th of October next.

NEW YORK.—As far as heard from, 19 Scott delegates, 9 Fillmore delegates, and 2 unpledged, but favorable to Fillmore, have been elected to the Whig Convention.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Central Committee has issued an address earnestly advocating the nomination of Gen. Scott. The address speaks in high terms of commendation of Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Webster but opposes the nomination of either as unable to secure the vote of Pennsylvania, which State, says the address, is the battle ground.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Six of the Congressional districts have appointed delegates to the National Convention instructed to support the nomination of Daniel Webster. It is is stated that the remaining five delegates yet to be appointed, will receive similar instructions.

MARYLAND.—The Whig State Convention of Maryland met at Baltimore on Thursday last. A resolution declaring Millard Fillmore the first choice of the Whigs of Maryland for the Presidency, was unanimously adopted. It was also unanimously resolved:

That the Whigs of Maryland will give a cordial support to any true Whig who may be nominated by the Whig National Convention for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, who stands by the Compromise acts, embracing the fugitive slave law, and regards them as a final settlement of the questions involved in them; and that this Convention will not consider itself bound to support any nominee of the Whig National Convention unless he is known to be in favor of such measures.

TEXAS.—A Convention of the Whigs of Western Texas was held at Houston on the 6th inst. The resolutions adopted assert the finality of the Compromise and nominate Mr. Fillmore for the Presidency.

REQUIRING EXPLANATION.—The North Carolinian publishes resolutions of the Locofoco Convention of New Jersey heartily approving the Compromise, and says that "the resolutions clearly show that the Democracy of New Jersey are thoroughly true to the rights of the South."

Now it is known that a large majority of the Southern Democrats opposed these Compromise measures. It is also well known that the Democratic Conventions in the Southern States have almost unanimously declined to endorse them. The inference from the Carolinian's remark is, that the Southern Democrats are *not* true to the South. Will the Carolinian explain?

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.—The Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this Diocese, assembled in St. John's Church in this town on Wednesday last, and closed on this (Monday) morning at 7 o'clock. The Bishop and 20 Clergymen and 30 Lay Delegates were present. The proceedings of the Convention were remarkably harmonious and gratifying, in the absence of all subjects calculated to produce dissension. Whilst the religious services of the week, and especially on Sunday, were impressive and more than usually well attended.

The next Convention will meet in Raleigh, on the last Thursday in May, 1853.

On Saturday evening, 15 persons received the rite of Confirmation. On Sunday, the Rev. R. W. Barber, Deacon, was ordained Priest.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Wednesday, the debate on the deficiency Bill was continued. The amendment to the Bill granting additional assistance to the Collins line was adopted, 23 to 21.

On Thursday, the debate on the deficiency bill was continued.

On Friday, the bill to increase the salary of the District Judge of New Hampshire was debated and passed.

The private calendar was then taken up and a number of bills were passed; after which the Senate adjourned until Monday.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Wednesday, the debate on the Presidency was continued. Mr. Grey of Kentucky spoke in favor of General Scott's election; and Mr. Floyd against the incorporation of the Compromise in the Democratic platform. If the Democratic Convention, said Mr. Floyd, should incorporate the Compromise measures in its creed, it would lead to the inevitable and disastrous defeat of the Democratic party.

On Thursday, the consideration of territorial business occupied the day.

On Friday several territorial bills were considered and disposed of.

THE LOCOFOCO CONVENTION.—Other engagements have prevented our giving proper attention to the Resolutions of the Locofoco Convention, which we publish in today's paper; and which fairly invite comment and exposure.

The reader will remark the half-hearted (might we not say *falsehearted*) terms in which the Compromise measures are spoken of. Whilst the Convention professes to be "*devoted* to the Union," and *in favor* of this thing and that, "we are *willing to adhere* to the Compromise," is the chilling language of the resolution on that subject. Report says, that even this unwilling willingness was extorted from the Convention by the threats of an old stager in the party, that he would cut loose from any candidate who fell short of this. But for his firmness, it is believed that the renegades in the Convention would have ventured, in defiance of overwhelming public opinion, to follow the example of so many other Locofoco Conventions, and meetings, and members of Congress, and have given the subject the go-by.

The 4th resolution is certainly cool. The Locofoco party in Congress gives away the public lands, by hundreds of millions of acres at a single session, and not a single member of that party from this State steps forward even to vote against such wholesale robbery of the treasury and of the old States; and yet this Convention, in solemn mockery, resolves it as one of the cardinal principles of the party, that the lands are the common property of all the States, and to be *held* as a common fund for the payment of the public debt!! This is democracy here in North Carolina, because the Locofoco Convention knows full well that the people of North Carolina, of all parties, feel outraged by the system of plunder now pursued by Congress. But the same thing is not democracy in Congress, or in the new States. There, democracy consists in giving to every man every thing that he wants, no matter though it be not in the donor's right to give.

About on a par with this, is the solemn declaration of this Convention, that it is "against the payment of stale and unfounded claims." We hope there is nobody in North Carolina, of any party, in favor of paying unfounded claims; but we blush for our State when a great party, composed of nearly one-half its citizens, makes a point of not paying a claim, or debt, because it is *stale*. This is the meanest instance of pleading the statute of limitations that we ever heard of. That statute was enacted, not to bar the payment of an honest debt, however old, but simply to bar its collection when there is a presumption that it has already been once paid. But there are "stale" claims before Congress every year, some undoubtedly just, and others probably unjust, which it is susceptible of proof have not been paid,—and shall an honest man, of any party, contend that their being "*stale*" is a sufficient reason for refusing to pay them? Such a plea would disgrace an individual who had any character to lose.

We will resume the subject, as time and opportunity permit.

The Europa sailed from New York on Wednesday last with 120 passengers and $575,000 in specie—mostly silver.

Another New Planet.—Lieut. Maury reports to the Secretary of the Navy that the asteroid recently discovered by M. Luther in Europe was observed at the National Observatory by Mr Ferguson, on the nights of the 18th and 19th instant.

FROM EUROPE.—The Africa arrived at New York on Thursday with dates from Liverpool to the 8th inst.

The English news is of no importance. From France we learn that Paris was filled with strangers to witness the ceremonies of the 10th of May, the anniversary of Napoleon's death. It was supposed that on that day an address would be presented to the President by the soldiers and citizens calling upon him "for the good of the country and the stability of power" to change the form of his government and assume the title of Emperor.

Cotton had advanced ¼d and was in active demand.

LOCOFOCO RESPECT TO THE CONSTITUTION.—The Locofoco Convention of North Carolina resolved that the Democratic party was "for a rigid construction of the Constitution of the United States as a grant of limited powers"—that it was "for economy in the administration of the Federal Government and against extravagant expenditures" and that it was "for an early payment of the public debt."—Such are the professions; what is the practice of Democracy?

The Locofoco House of Representatives has just passed by a large majority a bill by which millions of acres of the public lands are given away, and by which the rights of the South and of the old States are wantonly disregarded. Where is the provision of the Constitution, which construed "rigidly" or loosely, will justify this outrage upon the people of the South? What provision of the Constitution can be construed into a justification of a law, which, departing from its original purposes, converts this Government into an institution for the encouragement of immigration from Europe at the expense of the rights of American citizens?

These lands are the common property of all the States—ceded to the Government by the old States for the benefit of all the States. They were so ceded upon the express condition that they should be applied to the payment of the public debt. The debt is *not* paid but the lands are given away; and thus millions of dollars are taken from the public treasury and bestowed upon the new States and upon the swarms of foreigners attracted by Locofoco liberality, which gives away the lands in order that votes may be obtained for Cass, Douglas, or some other Locofoco Land-grabber of the West.

Yet the Locofoco party avows itself in favor "of a rigid construction of the Constitution" and against "extravagance"!

We commend to the democracy of North Carolina the following extract from a speech of Mr. Beale, a Virginia Democrat, who could not be induced to yield the rights of his state to the dictation of party. His action is in strong contrast to that of the Locofoco delegation from this State. Mr. Beale says:

What Democrat can go for this bill, when the argument in its support assumes as a government duty to interfere and direct labor, skill, and capital, by holding the temptation of bounties to a free people, and controlling labor by legislative bribe? Men manage their own affairs better than government can do it for them. To be let alone is in most instances a great blessing of political liberty. The peculiar condition of things in this country, will, by the law of demand and supply, direct the labor and pursuits of a community.

Will you, at the expense of the rights of the sovereignty and dignity of the State governments, induce the people of the United States to look up to this federal government as the only and sole dispensers of gifts and of bounties—indeed, the great beneficiary of the people—to the discredit and disrepute of their State governments, who have less means to bribe with so lavish a hand?

Again: as the public lands belong to all the people of the United States, does not your bill violate all ideas of equality, and therefore of justice, in bestowing it in such a manner that its benefits will only accrue to a part of the people?

Have you not, by the act of 1846, pledged the moneys arising from the sale of the public lands for the redemption of the principal and payment of the interest of some forty millions of dollars expended in prosecuting the Mexican war? And does not this bill if it pass into a law, violate that solemn and voluntary pledge so recently made?

MR. FILLMORE.—The Asheville News, a "Southern Rights" Whig paper in Mr. Clingman's District, has placed at its head the name of Millard Fillmore as its candidate for the Presidency. The News declares him to be the true champion of Southern Rights, and says truly:

"He has been the President of the Nation, not of a party; and firm as a rock he has stood up for the Constitution and the Laws. When he entered upon his responsible duties the South trembled—she knew but little of him—he was a Northern man, and she feared that he, like many others have done, would prove recreant in the hour of trial. She was disappointed. He has done his duty faithfully and fearlessly, and now the Nation looks to him to guide her safely through the storms of the next four years. The South requires no pledges—she asks no guarantees for Millard Fillmore—his administration has been tested—it has passed a fiery ordeal—and the people are willing again to trust him. We have put his name at the head of our columns, and are ready to march under his colors to fight the battles of the Constitution."

The Tariff.—The friends of the tariff are said to be mustering powerfully in Washington, especially from Pennsylvania, with a view to a spontaneous movement in favor of coal and iron, on Monday next. There will be a good deal of outside pressure, or what will appear as such during the remainder of the week; but I doubt extremely whether the House will yield to it.—*N. Y. Express.*

THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.—We are rejoiced to learn that the Union Whigs of Georgia, all earnest advocates of Mr. Fillmore's re-election, will be represented in the National Convention. Our Georgia exchanges contain earnest appeals to their people to hold conventions in the Congressional Districts for the appointment of delegates, and we are glad to see that the people are responding to their calls.

The whole South, then, will be represented in the Convention, and the vote of every Southern State will be given for Fillmore and the Compromise. Thus firmly united among ourselves, and strongly supported by the National Fillmore Whigs of the North, there can be little doubt of the success of the Southern Whigs in securing a ratification of the Compromise, and the nomination of Mr. Fillmore.

Upon this subject, a correspondent of the New York Express gives the following statistical information, which looks well:

NEW YORK, May 19, 1852.

I wish you to give place to the following statements in your truly National Journal. It may be of use to our political friends, and perhaps cause a slight decline in the Seward Greeley stock. I here give you by States the preferences of the Delegates elected to the Whig National Convention as far as I know. And I assure you Messrs. Editors, that the calculation here made will not be found far out of the way, after the result of the first ballot in the Whig Convention shall have been made known. I have ascertained, by correspondence, either with the delegates themselves, or their friends, from every northern delegate but three elected to that Convention. I commenced this inquiry immediately after the first delegates were elected and have pursued it up to this time. I am confident that Millard Fillmore will be nominated on the 2d or 3d ballot.—Certain it is in my mind that Gen. Scott cannot, under any circumstances, receive the nomination. Assuming that the Southern or slave holding States will all be represented in that Convention, I set down (excluding Delaware, which I know is for Scott) for Fillmore in these States, 119

From the New England States, (2 from Maine, 2 from N. H., 2 from Ct., 1 Vt., and 1 from R. I.) 8

From New York, (it may be 9) 7

From the other States (viz: N. J. 2; Ia. 2; Ill. 3; Iowa 2; Wis. 1; Michigan 1; California 2;) 13

Total 147

Lacking one of the number necessary to a choice. Besides these 147 Fillmore and compromise votes, there are now elected 18 Webster delegates—pledged—and Massachusetts has yet to elect 5 more who will be all for Webster. Thus it will be seen that as regards the passage of Compromise resolutions in the Whig Convention there is not a shadow of doubt. And it will be done too, immediately after the settlement of contested seats, *and before the nomination is made.* Of this Greeley and Co. may rest assured.

PRESIDENTIAL.—The Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot writes to that paper that "It appears to be pretty well settled that Gen. Scott does not intend to write any letter before the Whig Convention, whatever he may think proper to do afterwards. The letter of Mr. Botts, and other authorized statements, declare that he is in favor of the compromise, and he does not hesitate to admit it freely in conversation. Nor is he unwilling to write a letter on the subject. But it is the external pressure of friends that keeps him back. He may write a letter after the nomination, but even this is doubtful.

In the meantime, it is doubtful whether the Democratic Convention about to meet in Baltimore, will introduce the compromise as a finality in their platform. Many consider it as a two-edged sword. Timid politicians are afraid of it."

A USEFUL LEGISLATURE.—The energies of the Virginia Legislature for some time past have been devoted to the solution of an important question. It seems that during the recent disturbances in Richmond, a member of the Legislature, McDonald by name, was actually *kicked*.—Under cover of night Mr. McDonald was assaulted, and kicked by some unknown and cowardly assailant who took advantage of darkness to violate Mr. McDonald's *honor*. Mr. McDonald very naturally dislikes such a proceeding. He thirsts for revenge. He has appealed to the Legislature and that body has devoted itself to the solution of a mystery as great as that in which was involved (until removed in this county, we believe) the man who struck William Patterson.

We trust that the Legislature will succeed in discovering the wretch. We fear however it is impossible, for the Richmond Whig says:

"Philosophers have solved nearly all the hidden mysteries of Nature. They have counted the myriads of luminaries that stud the starry vault—they have ascertained, to a certainty, the number of grains of sand that it would take to fill the regions of space—they have unriddled Thomas Aquinas' puzzle, with which he perplexed all the wits of the middle ages:—'How many angels could stand upon the point of a cambric needle?'—but there is one thing which has baffled, and we fear will continue to baffle them all, to the end of time. To that grave matter the General Assembly of Virginia is now addressing itself. Morning, noon, and eve, a special committee, charged with the fate of empires, holds its awful sessions, and directs all the energies of its mighty intellect to the insoluble enigma: "*Who kicked Mr. McDonald?*"

Gen. Cass Nominated by the Spirit.—A letter from Baltimore, in the Republic, gives the following important political information. Of course, this decides who is to be the Democratic candidate for President, and it would be useless for the Convention to meet. But here is the revelation:

There is a delegation of the "spiritual rappers" in this city, who have been recently consulted with regard to the deliberations of the Democratic Convention. The question was put as to whether Gen. Cass would or would not be nominated—if "no" the table was to move forward an inch; if "yes" it was to move a foot forward. The table is reported to have moved the required twelve inches. The second question, as to whether he would be nominated on the first ballot, was responded to by the table rising from the floor; and the third, as to whether he would not be elected President, was responded to in the affirmative by the table again rising and remaining poised in the air, a strong man present being unable to bear it down. Thus the "spiritual rapping" politicians of New York may consider the question as settled. This, though it may read like a joke, is related with great gravity as having occurred at the residence of a distinguished Democrat of this city in Holliday street.

We have received from the publishers, Messrs. Scott & Co., the April number of the London Quarterly Review.

NORFOLK, May 20.—Mr. Graham, Secretary of the Navy, accompanied by Commodores Morris and Shubrick arrived here this morning, to be present at the trial of the U. S. steamer Powhatten, which takes place in a few days. Mr. Graham was received on board the Pennsylvania with a salute.

Fogyism is a generic term, derived from two Greek words—*phogos*, a cold in the head, and *ismos*, a donkey. A fogy, therefore, is a fog brained donkey, or a donkey with a perpetual cold in his head.—*Lantern.*

MARRIED,

In Charlotte, on the morning of the 13th instant, by the Rev. Cyrus Johnson, Col. JOHN SLOAN, of Greensborough, to Miss LIZZIE P., daughter of the late John D. Graham, of Lincoln County.

DIED,

In this vicinity, on Sunday evening last, Mr. JAMES GIBSON.

In this county, on the 3d instant, TIMOTHY SPENCE, Esq. aged 81 years.

In Sampson county, on the 16th inst., Mrs. JANE HINES, wife of Joel Hines, aged about 50 years. Also, on the 17th, Mr. JAMES BENNETT, aged about 75 or 80 years.

Fayetteville Prices Current.

MAY 24, 1852.

	From	To
BACON—	12½	13½
BEESWAX—	22	23
CANDLES—Fayette. mould		12½
Adamantine	30	35
Sperm		50
COFFEE—		
Rio,	10½	11½
Laguira,	11	
St. Domingo,	9	10
COTTON—		
Strictly prime,	8½	
Prime,	8	
Fair,	7½	
COTTON BAGGING—		
Gunny,	16	18
Dundee,	13	16
Burlaps,	10	13
COTTON YARNS—		
No. 5 to 10,	15	
DOMESTIC GOODS—		
Brown Sheetings,	6	6½
Osnaburgs,	9½	10
FEATHERS—	35	
FLOUR—		
Superfine,	5 25	
Fine,	5 00	
Scratched,	4 75	
GRAIN—		
Corn,	85	95
Wheat,	85	90
Oats,	50	60
Peas,	80	85
Rye,	90	
HIDES—		
Dry,	8	9½
Green,	4	
IRON—		
Swedes, common bar,	5	
Ditto, wide,	6	
English,	3	4
LARD—	13	15
LEAD—	6	7
MOLASSES—		
Cuba	24	26
New Orleans,	40	
OILS—		
Linseed,	80	
Tanners',	60	70
SALT—		
Liverpool, (sack,)	1 50	1 60
Alum, (bu.)	40	
SEED—		
Flaxseed,	1 00	
Clover, per lb.	12½	15
SHOT—		
Common, per bag,	1 75	
Buck,	2	
SPIRITS—		
Peach Brandy,		65
Apple "		50
Northern "	40	43
N. C. Whiskey,	35	40
Northern "	35	38
N. E. Rum,	40	
Jamaica Rum,	2	2 50
French Brandy,	2	3
American gin,	30	40
Holland Gin,	1 50	2
SUGAR—		
Loaf,	10	11
Crushed,	9½	10½
St. Croix,	9	
Porto Rico,	7	9
New Orleans,	6	8
TALLOW—	7	8
TOBACCO—		
Leaf,	2	3½
Manufactured,	8	15
WHITE LEAD—	2	2 2 25
WINDOW GLASS—8 x 10,	2¼	2½
10 x 12,		3
WOOL—	17	18

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

BACON.—The market is better supplied, and former prices not fully sustained.

COTTON.—The market continues to advance, particularly in the better grades.

FLOUR.—The market is fluctuating. Sales have been made as high as 5 50 for super, but we do not change our marks.

LARD continues scarce.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine—Soft 2 50 to 2 55, Hard 1 25 to 1 30, Virgin 2 75 to 3 00, Spirits 32½. Tar 1 70 to 1 75. Timber—Sales of 3 ratts, 1 ordinary at $8, 1 prime mill at $10, and 1 shipping at $12. Corn by the cargo 61½. Bacon hams 13½, sides and shoulders 12½. Lard scarce, sells readily at 12½.

At Charleston, sales of cotton at prices ranging from 8 to 9½.

At New Orleans, strict middling 8¾ to 9¼.

At New York, since the Africa's arrival, holders are very firm, and insist upon a slight advance.

The increase of receipts of cotton at all the Southern ports, is 654,000 bales.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

May 19—Brig Solomon Eaton from N York; Schr Sam Hymen from Hyde county. 20—Brig John Dawson from Cuba; Schr Francis Newton from New York. 21—Schr Fidelia from Philadelphia.

WANTED,

GOOD sized young *MULES*.

J. & T. WADDILL.

April 14, 1852. 82tf

Just Received and for sale,

5000 LBS. N. C. Bacon,
1000 do. do. Lard,
1000 bus. Corn; by

LAWRENCE & TROY.

May 24. 98-3

THE Subscriber desirous of making some change in his business will offer at auction on Tuesday, of County Court, June 8, a variety of Cabinet Furniture—such as Secretaries and Book Cases, Side Boards, Bureaus, Tables, Bedsteads—mahogany and maple, Basin and Candle Stands, Chairs of every description, and many other articles not enumerated. A Cotton Gin, which may be propelled by manual or horse power. Terms liberal and made known at sale.

DUNCAN McNEILL.

May 24, 1852. 98-3tf

NEW BOOKS.

QUEECHY, by the author of the Wide, Wide World; Romanism at Home, by Kirwan; the Farmer's Dictionary, by D. P. Gardner, M. D.; the Wide, Wide World; &c., &c.

Just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

May 22, 1852.

STEWART, BUSSING & CO.'S

EXTRA QUALITY

STEAM REFINED PURE LOAF SUGAR

HARD CANDIES,

FOR EXPORTATION.

AT prices which merchants, who purchase to sell by the Box of 30lbs., (and others) will find lower than the same good HARD CANDIES can be had of any other house in New York.

STEWART, BUSSING & CO.,
396 Pearl St., N. Y.

May 24, 1852. 98-1aw8wpd

SUMMER CLOTHING.

THE subscribers have lately received Black Alpaca and Drab D'Ete Dress and Frock Coats; Black and Fancy Alpaca Sacks; Tweed Sacks; Brown and Yellow Linen Sacks and Frocks; White, Buff and Fancy Marseilles Vests; Brown and Buff Linen do; Shirts, &c., &c.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

May 17, 1852. 92-tf

ON CONSIGNMENT,

20 BBLS. RYE WHISKEY.
20 bbls. Pure and Rectified ditto.
For sale low by

LAWRENCE & TROY.

May 20, 1852. 92-2t

JNO. M. ROSE,

Fayetteville, No. Ca.,

WILL receive orders for "Page's" Circular Saw Steam Mills, or for the Mills separate from the Engine, to be propelled by other power—manufactured in Baltimore—the most popular and best Mills now in use.

—ALSO—

As Agent for another establishment, will receive orders for Steam Engines of all sizes and for all purposes—the complete cut and wrought Iron work, for up and down Saw Mills;—Grist Mills complete, including French Burr Stones, frame Hopper, Spindles, &c.;—in fact, every thing manufactured in the most extensive Machine Shops.

Fayetteville, May 19, 1852. 92-3tf

Coach Painter Wanted.

A GOOD COACH PAINTER will find steady employment and good wages on application to

A. H. WHITFIELD.

May 18, 1852. 92tf

FAYETTEVILLE LIBERTY POINT HOUSE.

THE Subscriber has opened the Liberty Point House, under the superintendance of Major James Roberts. The Bar will be furnished with the choicest of Liquors, Wines, &c. Also, cool and refreshing temperance drinks. His aim is to please and give general satisfaction to those gentlemen who may feel pleased to give him a call.

REUBEN JONES.

N. B. Major Roberts is prepared with a private room, to teach his Noble Art of self-defence, viz: Broad and Small Sword, Stick and Boxing Exercises, which has cured so many plaints of the chest, and will also protect pupils from those who may assail them.—Mr. R. can give upwards of 2000 respectable references. His system is mild, and admitted superior to any thing of the kind ever offered to a liberal and discerning public.

For further particulars, apply to him at the Bar of Liberty Point House, where he will be found in attendance at all times.

Fayetteville, May 20, 1852. 92-3t

JUST RECEIVED,

LINSEED OIL.
Tanner's "
Sperm "
White Lead and Putty in Oil.

—ALSO—

2 NEW BUGGIES.

LEETE & JOHNSON.
2 Doors West C. F. Bank.

May 20, 1852. 92tf

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PERSONAL attention given to the sale or shipment of Naval Stores. I have ample facilities for conducting the business; large wharf and store sheds to keep spirits from exposure. Naval stores will be shipped to any house in New York, or to other markets if advisable, and liberal cash advances made on consignments. I refer to

E. Hannin, Wayne County,
Chandler Hall, Johnston Co.,
Lovett Peacock, Columbus Co.,
B. H. Barden, " "
Thos. L. Vail, Bladen "
Messrs. Smith, & Ingram, Johnston Co.,
Messrs. Z. & J. Jones, "
Messrs. Smith & Jones, "
Spencer Fountain, Esq., "
Levi Bailey, Esq., "

May 20, 1852. 93-y

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

No Quackery—No Deception.—In setting forth the virtues of this truly great medicine, we have no desire to deceive those who are laboring under affliction, nor do we wish to eulogize it more than it justly deserves. Yet when we look around and see the vast amount of suffering and distress occasioned by many of the diseases in which this medicine has proved so highly successful, we feel that we cannot urge its claims too strongly, or say too much in its favor.

We cut the following very valuable and important testimony in favor of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, from the spicy and highly respected Daily Evening Transcript:

Providence, April 16, 1849.

We take pleasure in recommending this valuable medicine, and in doing so feel that we are doing our duty. We do not say this from mere hearsay, or from the examination of the large number of certificates from authentic sources, (and persons, too, whom we know to be responsible,) of the wonderful cures wrought by this truly remarkable discovery, but from a personal knowledge of several speedy cures effected by it, in cases of coughs, colds, and diseases of the lungs.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE; at Raleigh by Williams, Haywood & Co.; at Cheraw by Dr. A. Malloy; and by Druggists generally.

TEA!

HYSON, Imperial, Young Hyson, Oolong TEA; Chocolate, Mustard, Sweet Oil.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

March 17, 1852. 74tf

BACON HAMS.

1500 LBS. choice Wayne county. 1000 lbs. " cured by Wm. T Smith.
A few barrels Lard.
—ALSO—
Cotton Yarn, by the bale, at Manufacturers' prices. By
May 10. H. BRANSON & SON.

Wagoner Wanted.

THE subscriber will pay the highest price to a good Wagoner.
J. W. BROWN.
Elizabethtown, May 8. 89-4t

Cape Fear Navigation Company.

☞ THE Annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held on **Friday the 4th June next**, in the Town of Fayetteville.
JOHN H. HALL, Pres't.
May 10, 1852. 89-tm

Laurinburgh High School,

RICHMOND COUNTY, N. C.

THE undersigned Committee will receive applications for a Principal Teacher to take charge of the above Institution. The buildings, which are spacious and convenient, are situated in a healthy and pleasant neighborhood, and will be prepared for the reception of Teacher and Students early in **July next**, when the institution is expected to go into operation.

"Laurinburgh High School" is gotten up by a joint stock company, who intend making it, what its name imports, a "High School" of the first order, in which boys can get a thorough and complete English and Classical education in the country, without going to College: or should they have the means and the inclination to do so, they will be well prepared to enter College far advanced; consequently none will be expected to apply who may not be fully entitled to conduct such a **school**. It is also in the recollection that the **Teacher shall be a gentleman not only of the necessary scholastic attainments for instruction of youth, but also of undoubted moral and religious demeanor.** A gentleman of small family, of some experience in teaching, would be preferred, who might board some of the students, and enjoy the quietness and retirement of his own fireside, in a large and commodious house specially prepared for that purpose. A salary of at least Eight Hundred Dollars will be secured to him;—the year to be divided into two Sessions of five months each.

The selection of a Principal from among the applicants will be made on the 15th of June next, immediately after which the successful one will be notified, and arrangements made that the institution will go into operation as early in July next as practicable.

By addressing either of the undersigned, Laurel Hill or Springfield Post Office, any further information desired in regard to the premises will be promptly given.

DUNCAN McLAURIN, }
JOHN C. McLAURIN, } Com.
DANIEL C. McINTYRE, }
Laurinburgh, May 8, 1852. 89tf9J

WAY FREIGHT

MUST have the consignees name and the landing marked on the package, and a note stating who from, or it will have to remain on the wharf until such information is obtained.
R. M. ORRELL,
Ag't Hen'ta Co.
May 7, 1852. 89-2w

Principal Teacher wanted.

THE Board of Trustees of the Clinton Female Institute desire to employ a PRINCIPAL. The salary will be liberal, and qualifications of the best kind required. They wish also to employ competent Assistant Teachers. The location is as healthy as any in the State. Address the subscriber, Taylor's Bridge, Sampson Co., N. C. School will open about middle of July. Early application is requested.
By order of the Board.
P. MURPHY, Treas'r.
May 6. 88-tf

Spirits of Turpentine wanted.

TWO persons having Spirits Turpentine to sell, we are in the market to buy; or we will receive and ship to any market the owner may desire, and make liberal advances on consignment.
COOK & TAYLOR.
May 6, 1852. 88tf

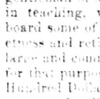
Received on Consignment,

AND for sale cheap, 50 bbls. WHISKEY.
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
May 4, 1852. 88tf

FOR SALE,

50 BAGS white Corn Meal, 100 lbs. in a Bag, a fine article for family use.
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
May 4, 1852. 88tf

NEW GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED.



THE undersigned has just received his stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting of **Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings.**

Black, brown, green, blue and olive Cloths; white silk and satin Vestings; Marseilles ditto, white and colored; Linen Drillings, white and colored; Doe-skin Cassimeres; fancy do.; Drab de Ete and Bombazines.

—ALSO—

An assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.

Persons wishing to purchase any of the above articles would do well to call and examine this stock.

☞ He still carries on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its branches.
HUGH GRAHAM.
Southwest corner of Market Square.
April 17, 1852. 84-3m

NUTS AND FRUIT.

200 lbs. Soft Shell Almonds.
" " Brazil Nuts.
" " English Walnuts.
" " Filberts.
25 Drums Figs.
1 Case Prunes in fancy Jars.
100 whole, half, and qr. Boxes Raisins.
1 Case Preserved Ginger.
10 doz. Jars Pickles.
Soda, Lemon, Sugar and Water Crackers.
Just received by
CHARLES BANKS.
April 28, 1852. 85tf

FOR RENT.

THE dwelling at present occupied by the subscriber, situated on Haymount, nearly opposite Mr. E. J. Hale's residence. Apply to
I. B. HAWLEY.
April 26th, 1852. 85-tf

STEAMER SOUTHERNER

WILL leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday, at 7 o'clock, A. M., and arrive in Wilmington at 7 o'clock, P. M. And will leave Wilmington every Monday and Thursday, at 12 o'clock, M., and arrive in Fayetteville next morning.
R. M. ORRELL, Agent.
April 26, 1852. 85-tf

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,
Commission & Forwarding Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb. 9, 1852. 63tf

COTTON YARNS.

WE are always prepared to furnish COTTON YARNS by the bale, at Factory prices. J. & T. WADDILL.
April 14, 1852. 82tf

Will be Received by the first rise in the River,

5 TONS of SWEDES IRON, by
E. C. HALL, of Rome.
Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.
Feb. 12, 1852. 64y

W. L. SMITH,
Commission Merchant,
(Office in Lazarus' Building,)
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Jan'y 1852. 60Y

DAILY EXPECTED.

2 TONS of HOOP IRON, suitable for Spirit barrels, by
E. C. HALL, of Rome.
Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE subscriber is receiving the largest assortment in his line ever before purchased at the North, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of
Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c.
All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.
JOHN W. BAKER.
Oct. 30, 1851. 25tf

A Farm and Beautiful Residence
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishing to remove to the South-west, would sell his lands in this county, upon reasonable and accommodating terms.

There are about 2700 or 3000 acres, all lying in one body, and of which 400 or 500 acres are in cultivation. The Plank Road of the Joint Stock Company, from Fayetteville to Raleigh, will run within one mile of the residence. Most of the lands that are in cultivation lie within three miles of the Cape Fear River, adjoining the lands of John C. Williams and others.

The above situation is very desirable, from the fact that it is surrounded by the best of neighbors and society.

The subscriber might say much more by way of inducement, but he deems it unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase can call and see for themselves.

The above lands can be divided so as to suit purchasers.

Any further information can be given by application to the subscriber, or by letter addressed to him at Kingsbury, Cumberland Co., N. C.
D. S. WILLIAMS.
Feb. 2, 1852. 62tf

BROWN & DeROSSET,
New York.
DeROSSET & BROWN,
Wilmington, N. C.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

JNO. POTTS BROWN.
ARMAND J. DeROSSET, Jr.
R. F. BROWN

CASH advances will be made on consignment of Produce for sale either in Wilmington or New York, and Cotton will be forwarded to the New York House free of Commission at Wilmington.
March 22, 1852. 76-6m

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber now offers for sale all his Turpentine and Farming LAND, containing about 600 Acres, situated 12 miles East of Fayetteville, on the Goldsborough road, commonly known as Palmyra.

It has a good dwelling house, out-buildings, &c., and a store where a large amount of business is done, and increasing daily. This is a rare chance for turpentine getters, merchants, &c. and will be sold a bargain. Any one wishing to purchase, and wishing further information, can apply on the premises, to
J. W. MURPHY, or
P. TAYLOR, Fayetteville
July 26th, 1851. 8tf

NEW & WHITE, having entered into copartnership in the Distillery of Turpentine, and have erected a Still on the West side of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road, 8 miles from Fayetteville.
N. KING,
May 9.—71tf A. McMILLAN.

Wanted.

WE wish to buy 20,000 barrels Turpentine.
KING & McMILLAN.

Selling off at Cost!
GREAT BARGAINS!

The subscriber is desirous of changing his business, and wishes to sell off his present stock of Goods immediately, consisting in part of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Embracing a fine stock of Ladies' Dress Goods, Barege, Barege De-Laine, Dotted and plain Swiss Muslins, colored ditto, Barred, Jaconet and Cambric Muslins; col'd Summer Silks. Also, a general assortment of black and col'd Silk Dresses; a large assortment of Hosiery. Also, Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Jeans, and Sattinets. A general assortment of Summer wear for Gentlemen; all kinds of Linen goods.

Also, a large stock of Boots and Shoes, Hats, Bonnets, Umbrellas and Parasols, Hardware and Crockery. Wines and French Brandy.

The above stock is offered at the mere cost here. Country Merchants and all others buying Goods in this market, will do well to call and examine, as I am determined to sell and close out my present stock, which is large and fresh, and well selected.
W. S. LATTA.
April 19, 1852. 83tf

WILKINSON & ESLER,
DEALERS IN
Confectionary, Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Tobacco, and Snuff,
AND IMPORTERS OF
SUPERIOR HAVANA CIGARS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Market St., Wilmington, N. C.
Aug. 7, 1851. 11tf

STORAGE.

WE have commodious brick Warehouses in the rear of our Store, in which we store cotton and other produce.
D. & W. McLAURIN.
Nov. 1, 1851. 37-tf

NOTICE.

WE have declined attending to the forwarding business.
J. & T. WADDILL.
March 10, 1852. 73tf

JUST RECEIVED.

75 MEN'S and Boys' SADDLES, of every quality and style, some very fine. Also, Bridles, Collars, Whips and Wagon Harness.
By E. C. HALL, of Rome.
Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

WANTED,

3000 ft. Ashe Lumber for Wagons, 1¼ to 3 inches thick.
3000 ft. Seasoned Oak Lumber, 1¼ to 3 inches.
1000 ft. White Oak and Hickory, for Axletrees.
1000 ft. White Oak for Tongues, Bolsters and Shafts.
100 Post Oak Hubs, for Carts and Wagons.
2000 Spokes.
For which the highest cash price will be paid. Apply soon to E. FULLER.
May 19, 1851. 72-tf

Land Warrants Wanted.

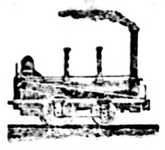
THE highest CASH PRICES paid for any number of Land Warrants, for a Northern concern.
JNO. M. ROSE, Agent.
Fayetteville, April 14, 1852. 82tf

The Subscriber still continues to carry on the CABINET BUSINESS in Fayetteville, and in addition to his Establishment on Bow street, near Eccles's Bridge, has opened a large WARE ROOM on Hay street, nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel and one door East of Messrs. Haigh & Son's, where a general assortment of

FURNITURE,

Made by competent and faithful workmen, may be had at prices corresponding with the times. Also, an assortment of Northern made FURNITURE, selected by himself, which will be sold at a very moderate advance.
DUNCAN McNEILL.
Nov. 10, 1851. 38tf

HE keeps on hand an assortment of Fisk's celebrated METALLIC BURIAL CASES, which have been highly recommended by Willie P. Mangum, Henry Clay, Lewis Cass, Wm. R. King, and many other illustrious characters, who have examined and witnessed their utility.



REDUCED FARE.

THROUGH Tickets between Wilmington, N. C. and Baltimore. Fare $13. Via Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, and Washington City, or via Weldon, Portsmouth and Norfolk.

For Tickets apply at the Office of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company at Wilmington, or at the Office of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, and of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, Pratt Street, Baltimore.
Jan. 1, 1852. 53-tf

General Agency and Commission Business.

THE Subscribers have this day entered into a copartnership under the style of WHITAKER, WHITFIELD & CO.,

for the purpose of doing a general agency and commission business, and in offering their services to the public in that capacity they flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may consign any goods, wares, merchandize or country produce to them either to sell on commission or forward. As it will be our greatest aim to please, we pledge ourselves to spare no pains in trying to give general satisfaction. They respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally. Their store is No. 3 North Water Street, Dickinson's Fire proof building, Wilmington, N. C.

JOHN R. WHITAKER,
JAMES W. WHITFIELD,
A. A. B. SOUTHALL.

REFERENCES—John Dawson, Potter & Kidder, O. G. Parsley, Samuel Peery & Sons, G. R. French, and Ellis & Mitchell.
Jan. 29, 1852. 61-tf

Dr. T. D. HAIGH,

HAS taken an Office on Hay Street, West of the Hotel Buildings.
July 14, 1851. 4 tf

R. M. ORRELL,
FORWARDING COMMISSION MERCHANT AT
Fayetteville, N. C.
March 10, 1851. 62-tf

JUST RECEIVED,

10 PIECES CANTON MATTING, 4-4 and 6-4, red, checked, and white.
—ALSO—
Loaf, Granulated, N. O. Clarified, New Orleans, and Muscovado Sugars. Sugar House Syrup.
10 crates assorted Crockery.
1000 Porter and Wine Bottles.
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
April 13, 1852. 82tf

50,000 lbs. of Rags Wanted.

I WILL pay 3½ cts. per pound cash for all clean cotton and linen RAGS, delivered to J. D. Williams, in Fayetteville. I am nearly ready to put in operation a Paper Mill in this neighborhood, and am desirous of getting my rags in this market. My object is to pay as much for rags as I can afford, and hope that I may not be forced to distant markets for my supplies. I have arranged with Mr. Williams to receive and pay for all rags delivered to him.
DAVID MURPHY.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 24, 1852. 68-tf

SOUTH CAROLINA INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF CHARLESTON, S. C.

CHARTERED by the State of South Carolina, with a Capital of $250,000, all paid in and well invested. Fire, Marine, River and Life Risks.

CHAS. EDMONDSTON, Pres't.
A. L. TOBIAS, Sec'y.

DIRECTORS:

ROBERT MARTIN,	Col. JAMES GADSDEN,
M. C. MORDECAI,	CHAS. H. WEST.
S. MOWRY, Jr.	HENRY COBIA.

The subscribers having been appointed agents in this place for the above named company, are prepared to receive offers and issue policies of Insurance on Fire, Marine, River and Life Risks, on liberal terms. All losses incurred at this agency, will be promptly adjusted and paid by the undersigned.
DeROSSET & BROWN.
N. B. Risks will be taken on the lives of slaves on the most liberal terms.
Wilmington, N. C., March 27, 1852.—77-6m

IRON SAFES.

☞ The subscribers, Agents for the sale of WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES, WITH RICH'S IMPROVEMENT, offer them of all sizes and patterns, delivered in Wilmington at the Manufacturer's New York prices.

These Safes are warranted equal if not superior to any others manufactured.

Orders will receive prompt attention.
DeROSSET & BROWN.
Wilmington, N. C., March 26, 1852. 77-3m

H. L. HOLMES,
Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess streets, under Journal office.
Dec. 12. 48-tf

T. C. WORTH,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Feb. 1, 1851. 57tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for Goods purchased at Floral College, are requested to make immediate payment, either to Mr. Hugh McArn in the neighborhood, or to himself in Cheraw.
D. B. McARN.
Cheraw, Dec. 20, 1851. 50-tf

WINTER SUPPLY.

WE are now receiving our winter supply of Goods, 3 doors below the Market House, south side Person street, where may be found the following articles;

Sugar of all grades,
Coffee,
5 Bbls. Cuba Molasses—sweet,
3 Bbls. Syrup—a superior article,
Green and Black Teas,
Cheese of three different qualities,
Rice, Pepper and Spice,
Rope and Bagging,
60 Bbls. Mackerel,
Shoes and Boots of extra large size,
Shovels, Spades and Forks,
Corn Ploughs and Points,
Axes of the best brands,
Knives and Forks,
Nails and Iron,
50,000 lbs. Cotton Yarn.

With a great many other articles cheap for Cash or exchanged for Produce. Call and see.
CROSS CREEK CO.,
C. Benbow, Pres't.
Dec. 20, 1851. 50-tf

MACHINE SHOP & FOUNDRY.
Stafford, Clark & Dixon,

Manufacturers of all sizes of Horse Powers and Threshing Machines, Cloth Portable and Stationary, Wool Carding Machines, Straw Cutters of various patterns, Wheat Fans, Mill and Factory Gear, Saw and Grist Mill Irons, Bark Mills, Edge Tools, &c. &c. &c.

THEY respectfully inform their customers and the public, that they continue to carry on their business at their Machine Shop, near SNOW CAMP, Alamance county, North Carolina, where they are prepared to execute all work in their line with neatness, punctuality and despatch. With an increased variety of tools and labor saving machinery added to our establishment the past winter,—a well selected assortment of materials purchased at the lowest cash prices,—workmen of known skill and ability, together with long experience in the business,—may justly us in saying, as to quantity and price, our work has not, will not, and shall not, suffer in comparison with any other Shop in the South.

Grateful to the public for past favors, they solicit a continuance of their patronage.

N. B. Please send your orders soon, as our rule is to "first come first served." Letters addressed to the subscribers, at Snow Camp, N. C., will receive prompt attention.
STAFFORD, CLARK & DIXON.
March 1852. 71-tm

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or account, are requested to call and settle the same as early as possible. He may be found one door West of Liberty Point, with the most of his ready-made work saved from the late fire. Persons in want of any articles in my line of business, would do well to call, as I will sell cheap for cash, or on time for approved note.
JAMES SUNDY.
Jan'y 10, 1852. 59tf

FURTHER NOTICE.

I take this method of returning my Sincere thanks to these gentlemen who saved the goods from my Shop on the morning of the 3d inst., but for their kindness and exertion, I would have lost all.
JAMES SUNDY.

OLD RYE.

ANOTHER lot of Doctor Williams's old Rectified Rye Whiskey.
J. & T. WADDILL.
March 26. 77-tf

FOR SALE.—20,000 lbs. BACON.
Feb'y 9, 1852. J. D. WILLIAMS. 62tf

Fire-proof Slate Roofs.

ALL parties about to erect Fire-proof Buildings will do well to call on the subscriber. I am prepared to contract for Slate and Metal Roofing, Gutters, Leaders, Leader heads, and every thing belonging to the Roofing business. Also, to give instructions in Roofing for Slate, to make it effectually proof against fire and water.
FRANCIS SHENTON.
Fayetteville, March 1, 1852. 71-3m

NOTICE.

THE undersigned continues to manufacture Spirits Turpentine BARRELS. Those now on hand guage 42 to 45 gallons, and are made of the best seasoned white oak. Distillers wanting a good article, will do well to call and examine. Contracts to deliver Barrels for the next twelve months made on favorable terms.
T. S. LUTTERLOH.
March 22, 1852. 75tf

TOBACCO.

A GOOD STOCK on hand; and I shall receive regularly, from Messrs. J. Jones & Co's Factory, qualities assorted from common to very fine, which I will sell at lowest manufacturing prices.
J. UTLEY.
Fayetteville, April 3, 1851. 66tf

THE CELEBRATED BUCK PATENT
COOKING STOVE.

IS for sale by the Subscriber in Raleigh and Fayetteville; in Raleigh at his Shop on Fayetteville Street, and in Fayetteville at Mr. A. M. Campbell's.

The Subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from purchasing any of these Stoves from any person either in or out of North Carolina, except from himself or his duly authorized Agents. He has purchased the exclusive right to vend this Stove within the State, and will prosecute any person infringing his right, either by purchasing, selling, or using, any except those obtained from himself.
JOSEPH WOLTERING.
Raleigh, April 19, 1851. 68tf

10,000 SPORTSMEN
WANTED.

The Subscriber has now one of the most extensive and best assorted stocks Double and Single SHOT GUNS, PISTOLS of the most superior quality,—Colt's Repeating and Allen's Revolving, of every quality,—Powder Flasks, Shot and Game Bags, Percussion Caps of English and French make. Also, the most complete assortment of Gun fixtures that has ever been offered in this section of country.

Also, Shot Guns, Rifles and Pistols made to order or repaired.

Rifles made to order, and warranted to shoot from one to five hundred yards.

Air Guns made to order at short notice.

To all of which the attention of Sportsmen and others is respectfully invited.
M. A. BAKER,
Sign of the Gun,
Hay street, nearly opposite the Marble Yard.
Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 6, 1851. 28tf

To Farmers and Planters.

THE subscribers, as Agents for the Importers, have made arrangements to keep constantly on hand a supply of best PERUVIAN GUANO AND AGRICULTURAL PLASTER, which they will sell in quantities to suit, as cheap as they can be purchased in the Northern cities, adding only the actual expense of getting them here.
J. & D. McRAE & CO.
Wilmington, Feb. 28, 1852. 74-3m

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

WE have our Steam Saw Mill in successful operation, 8 miles from Fayetteville, near the Raleigh Stage Road, and are prepared to execute orders in our line. As we run two *Rotary* or *Circular Saws*, we can fill bills at the shortest notice. We can furnish Pine, Poplar and Juniper LUMBER, and of almost any length. Our Lumber, for truthfulness of line and smoothness of face, shall be equal to any ever delivered in market.
JONES & BARBEE.
March 30, 1852. 78tf

North Carolina Kerseys.

AREY, SHEMWELL & CO. have just received a large lot of "Salem Kerseys," known to all of our Planters as the best goods for negroes that are offered in this market.—Those who have been waiting, had better come and get supplied, as they are going off rapidly.
Fayetteville, Dec. 15, 1851. 48-tf

Liberty Point House.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned either by note or account must settle on or before the first day of March. Those failing to do so, will certainly find their accounts in the hands of a collecting officer.
REUBEN JONES
Feb'y 16, 1852. 65tf

LESSONS IN MUSIC.

H. WHITAKER would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has again commenced giving Lessons on the Piano Forte. He returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and humbly solicits a continuance of the same. All pains shall be taken for the advancement of his pupils.

Instruction also given on the Guitar.

☞ Pianos tuned and repaired in the best manner. L. H. WHITAKER.
August 24, 1850. 3tf

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton and Fayetteville. The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.
D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.
Feb'y 22, 1849 59 tf

JUST RECEIVED.

65 BBLS. WHISKEY.
10 hhds. Molasses.
1 qr. cask pale French Brandy.
1 " " Madeira Wine.
15 bags Rio Coffee.
" boxes Medium Axes.
—ALSO—
Broome, Hearth Brushes, Jute Door and Bagging Mats, Tanners' Currers' Knives, Workers and Smooth Fleshers; and an addition to our FRENCH CHINA
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
March 1, 1852 62tf

THE subscribers have on hand and are daily receiving the following GOODS:

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery, Oils & White Lead, a large assortment of Fish,

With many other articles not enumerated, embracing a large and well selected Stock, which they are disposed to sell LOW, either at wholesale or retail.
LEETE & JOHNSON.
2 doors West of Cape Fear Bank.
April 8, 1852. 80tf

ONE of our firm having received the appointment of AUCTIONEER, we solicit consignments at home and from abroad.
LEETE & JOHNSON.

STATE OF N CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1852.

John A. Gilchrist *vs.* Robert Norman.

Original Attachment levied on 104 acres of Land on the East side of Cape Fear River.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Robert Norman, resides beyond the limits of this State. It is therefore Ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six successive weeks, for the said Robert Norman to be and appear at the next term of this Worshipful Court, to be holden for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, and plead, or judgment final by default will be entered against him, and the land levied on condemned to the satisfaction of the Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday in March, A. D. 1852.
81*] J. McLAURIN, Clk.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1852.

Olin Godwin *versus* Robert Norman.

Original Attachment levied on 104 acres of Land on the East side of Cape Fear River.

IT appearing to the Court, that Robert Norman, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six successive weeks, for the said Robert Norman to be and appear before our said Court, at the next term to be held for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, and plead, or judgment final by default will be entered against him, and the land levied on be condemned to the satisfaction of the Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the first Monday in March, Anno Domini 1852.
81*] J. McLAURIN, Clk.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1852.

William Dees and wife Anna Maria,
versus
Duncan Wilkinson, Daniel Wilkinson, and the next of kin of Archibald Wilkinson, Angus Wilkinson, Allen Wilkinson, and David Torrence, Ex'r of the Last Will and Testament of Neill Wilkinson, dec'd.

Petition to Account.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Duncan Wilkinson, Daniel Wilkinson, and the next of kin of Archibald Wilkinson, Angus Wilkinson and Allen Wilkinson, heirs and next of kin of Neill Wilkinson, dec'd, do not reside within this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six successive weeks, for the said Defendants to be and appear at the next term of this Worshipful Court, to be holden in the town of Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said Petition, or judgment will be taken pro confesso as to them.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the 1st Monday in March, A. D. 1852.
81*] J. McLAURIN, Clk.

30,000 LBS. WOOL wanted, by
H. BRANSON & SON.
May 6, 1852. 88tf

TURPENTINE LAND
FOR SALE.

FOR sale, 393 acres of LAND on James Creek, and 640 acres on Cypress Creek, in Cumberland, convenient to the Western Plank Road, heavily timbered, and admirably adapted to the making of Turpentine.
Apply at this Office.
Nov. 28, 1851. 44tf

STARR & WILLIAMS,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
HAY STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.

J. B. STARR. } [J. M. WILLIAMS.
April 28, 1852. 86tf

Second Spring & Summer Stock.

STARR & WILLIAMS

WOULD announce to their customers and the public generally, that they are now receiving large additions of

Staple Dry Goods, Shoes, Boots, &c.,

to their early Spring purchases, to which they especially invite the attention of country merchants.

Orders solicited, and every exertion made to give satisfaction. S. & W.
Fayetteville, April 28, 1852. 86tf

Office of the C. F. & D. R. Nav. Co.
PITTSBORO', April 24, 1852.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all installments on the subscriptions to the capital stock of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, made prior to the 18th of July, 1851, have become due, and said subscribers who may be in arrears, are hereby required to make payment within one month from this date, or their stock will be advertised for sale, according to the 9th section of the act chartering said Company.
By order of the Board of Directors.
86-1m] J. J. JACKSON, Clerk.

PERUVIAN GUANO,

FOR sale, in lots to suit, by
RAY & PEARCE.
May 1. 87tf

1852.
LOOK AT THIS!
Spring and Summer DRY GOODS, just received.

—ALSO—

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes,

North side Hay street, opposite to Messrs. Cook & Johnson.
ISAAC LOUD.
May 3, 1852. 87tf

TO HIRE,

A SMART, ACTIVE BOY, 12 years old. Apply to H. BRANSON & SON.
May 3, 1852. 87tf

50 Boxes Window Glass, for

sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
May 3. 87tf

10 Barrels North Carolina Linseed Oil, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.
May 3. 87tf

20 Barrels Blake's Fire-proof PAINT, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.
May 3. 87tf

500 dozen Essences, Cologne

Water, Opodeldoc, Pain Killer, Vermifuge, For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
May 3. 87tf

1000 lbs. Potashes, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.
May 3. 87tf

NORTHERN HAY.

100 BALES just received and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.
May 1, 1852. 87tf

PAINTS! OILS!! DRUGS!!!

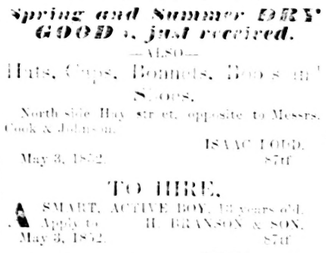
PURE WHITE LEAD,
Linseed Oil,
Whale Oil,
Blake's Fire-proof Paint,
Castor Oil,
Potash,
Yeast Powder,
Epsom Salts, Madder,
Copperas, Spice, Pepper,
Alum, Ginger, Opodeldoc, &c.

Country Merchants will do well to give the subscriber a call. He will sell as low as they can be obtained in the State.
SAML J. HINSDALE.
Fayetteville, May 3. 87tf

DAILY EXPECTED.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of HOLLOW-WARE, by E. C. HALL, of Rome.
Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

DYSPEPSIA.



VEGETABLE
DYSPEPSIA BITTERS,

THE MOST POPULAR
FAMILY MEDICINE
OF THE AGE!

Used by Physicians of High Standing.

These BITTERS remove all morbid secretions, purify the blood, give great tone and vigor to the digestive organs, fortify the system against all intimations of disease, can be taken with safety at no time debilitating the patient—being grateful to the most delicate stomach, and remarkable for their refreshing, invigorating, strengthening, and restorative properties, and an invaluable and sure remedy for

DYSPEPSIA IN ITS WORST FORMS.

Also, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Faintness, Disorders of the Skin and Liver, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Nervous Headache, Giddiness, Palpitation of the Heart, Sinking and Fullness of Weight at the Stomach, and all other diseases caused by an impure state of the blood, liver, etc., which tend to dissipate and weaken the system.

FEMALES

Who suffer from a morbid and unnatural condition will find this Medicine of

INESTIMABLE VALUE.

In all cases of GENERAL DEBILITY, this Medicine ACTS LIKE A CHARM!

THOUSANDS

Have tested its efficacy, and thousands more are now under treatment, and not one solitary case of failure has yet been reported. Volumes could be filled with certificates of those who have been permanently cured.

Call on the Agent, and get a PAMPHLET,

containing the Certificates of Remarkable Cures and the high estimation in which this Medicine is held by the Public Press—can be had of the Agents free.

☞ **Large Quarts $1; Pints 50 Cents.**

Sold by all the Principal Druggists in the United States and Canadas.

Principal Office 122 FULTON ST. N Y. no stairs
For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
November 8, 1851. 38-y

A PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency DAVID [illegible] *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, The three-fifths of the members of each House of the General Assembly did at the last session pass an Act:

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, The freehold qualification required for the electors for members of the House of Commons creates conflicts with the fundamental principles of liberty: Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That if three-fifths of the whole number of members elected to both Houses shall concur, that the second section of the first Article of the Constitution ratified and the [illegible] on the second Monday in November, 1855, be amended by striking out the word possessed of a freehold within the district of fifty acres of land, and inserting in lieu thereof the words "and who have been an inhabitant of the State two years next preceding the day of election, and have paid public taxes for a maintenance of the poor."

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Governor of the State to cause to be published in the newspapers in each county in North Carolina, at least six months before the election for members of the General Assembly, which first meets after the ratification of this amendment, a true and perfect copy of this act, and to require by the certificate of the publishers of the newspapers in which the same shall be published in all the newspapers in which the Governor shall direct the same to be published in the city of Raleigh, and to cause the same to be posted in the door of the Court House in each of the Counties in the State, at least three months before the election of members of the General Assembly.

Read three times and ratified in the House of Commons this 29th day of December, 1851.
WM. HILL, Sp'r.

AND WHEREAS, The Act aforesaid, proposing the amendment to the Constitution of North Carolina as aforesaid, was duly ratified by three-fifths of the members of each House of the General Assembly for the Session of 1851-'52, and is now published in the manner and for the time prescribed in the Constitution:

Now, therefore, in obedience to the will of the people made known to me by their representatives in the General Assembly, I do issue this my Proclamation, hereby declaring that the said amendment to the Constitution of North Carolina has been ratified by the people of this State, and that the same is now a part of the Constitution of the State, and that the next election for members of the General Assembly will be held in the several counties in this State, according to the provisions of the Constitution as amended.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed, at the City of Raleigh, this the 31st day of December, A. D. 1851, and in the seventy-sixth year of American Independence.

[L. S.]

By the Governor.
THOMAS SETTLE, Jr., Private Secretary.

Persons [illegible] may [illegible] will please [illegible] posted up in the Court Houses in their respective counties.

LAW BOOKS

THE Subscribers are now receiving and have on hand for sale the following Law Books:

North Carolina Supreme Court Reports, 1 to 51 inclusive.
Iredell's Reports, 2 vols.
" Equity Reports, 2 vols.
North Carolina Term Reports, 4 vols.
" Law Reports, 2 vols.
Swain's Justice.
Story on Bailments.
" Conflict of Laws.
" Partnership.
" Equity Jurisprudence, 2 vols.
" Equity Pleading.
" Bills.
" Agency.
" Sales.
" Contracts.
Archbold's Criminal Pleading, 2 vols.
" Practice.
" N. S. Prius.
Chitty on Contracts.
" Pleading, 2 vols.
" Medical Jurisprudence.
Starkie on Evidence, 3 vols.
" Criminal Pleading, 2 vols.
Sugden on Powers.
" Vendors, 2 vols.
Powell on Mortgages.
" Contracts.
Smith's Chancery Practice.
" Mercantile Law.
" Actions at Law.
" Contracts.
Sanders on Uses and Trusts.
" Pleading and Evidence, 2 vols.
Williams on Real Property.
" Executors, 2 vols.
Hoffman's Legal Study.
" Masters in Chancery.
American Chancery Digest, 2 vols.
" Leading Cases.
United States Digest, 6 vols.
" " Criminal Law.
Daniell's Chancery Pleading & Practice.
Mitford's " "
Lube's Equity Pleading.
White & Tudor's Leading Equity Cases.
Equity Draughtsman.
Adams' Equity. Parsons' do.
Fearne on Remainders, 2 vols.
Greenleaf on Evidence.
Russell on Crimes.
Roper on Legacies.
Wheaton's Selwyn.
Crabb on Real Property.
Park on Dower. Bingham on Infancy.
Coote on Mortgages.
Sedgw